The Pacific.

"FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE—WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY."

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THE PACIFIC:

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RELIGION, EDUCATION AND USEFUL INTELLIGENCE.

It is not the Organ of a Sect or Party, but an independent advocate of truth, purity and liberty. Its increasing correspondence in this State and abroad, as well as its numerous exchanges, secure to its readers the latest and most reliable information on all matters of public interest.

J. W. DOUGLAS, Editor and Proprietor.

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The California Pilgrim.

—According to a promise made in a notice of this interesting work last week, we give the following extracts descriptive of scenes which occur soon after the advent of Pilgrim to these shores. This daguerreotype needs no explanation.

We shall give further extracts from this interesting work hereafter.

I saw in my dream, that early in the grey dawn of the morning, Rev. Mr. Search was abroad He soon had True Heart with him: and then they were ready to escort the Pilgrim. Without allowing him time to think of what was close around him, his guides first had the Pilgrim to the great hight in the rear of the town. As he toiled up the steep it reminded him vividly of the "Hill Difficulty," up which Christian went on a pilgrimage many years ago: which hill himself did not fail to encounter, very soon after his having come up to the gate of the "King's Highway."

On reaching the top of Russian Hill, Pilgrim was delighted with so magnificent a prospect as he beheld, and his whole nature was exhilarated. When he had taken a view of all around, they explained to him the interesting and remarkable features, the hills, the islands, the bays, the slopes, the ridges, the farms and the gardens. Among them they also pointed out to him, on the opposite shore of the bay, Terra Quercica, an incipient city, called also by some the town of Liberty, because the authorities had power by charter to regulate all matters affecting the public morals, to prohibit and to license Sunday-parties, picnics, duels, theatres, brothels, and what not.

The story of this town's rise and progress set Pilgrim to musing, and made him sometime silent: for he thought of Egg-nogg-town, Dog-scramble, Race-horse-lane, Smash-up-hollow, Fisticuff-burg, and various other localities around the slough of Mortal Corruption: all of which had shared the fate of Doomsend.

The thought comforted him, however, that this place of Liberty might never be populous; that in the future it might get a new character, if not a better name; and so he turned and looked at the city lying at his feet—to mark its bulwarks and towers, its cupolas and spires. It did not surprise him to find one building, whose externals marked it as held in subservience to the See of Rome. His eye then caught another edifice with a top piece on, of a whitish grey hue, done up in a cheap, ambitious, style: which True Heart told him was the dome of the theatre of injunctions: but whether the injunctions to buy and pay for the structure, or not to do so, were then in the ascendant, neither True Heart nor his friends could tell. He saw two or three religious edifices of respectable proportions, yet wearing too much the aspect of neglect, as if in debt: while several of the buildings that were shown to him as churches were low, mean, and shabby in their appearance. When Pilgrim wondered at this, Rev. Mr. Search said that his and other congregations were in the habit of talking magnificently about churches, but, hitherto, their talk had not proceeded much further than the private conferences and committee rooms where it was held. There was hope—though it rather seemed as if the good people were putting off the rearing of temples for the pilgrims to worship in until they had all acquired splendid fortunes, had fine business houses down town, elegant brick mansions up town, and could keep sumptuous establishments: unmindful of the fact that, in other days, the people of God were found rearing their defences, and rebuilding their temples, before they prepared houses of luxury for themselves to dwell in, or paid court to ease and indulgence.

So, when the three had sufficiently bemoaned this state of things, and discussed some methods of remedy, which all resolved themselves into the necessity of nobler views of the Glad-land, and of fresh supplies of sacred influence descending thence, they went down the hill, and passed along some of the streets. As they were going down through one, Pilgrim heard piercing music, the thump of heavy feet, a cracked voice drawling out on a high key, "right chasse," "promenade all," and the like technical terms; and he heard also many outlandish oaths and noises. He saw bloated men idling about, and red faced females in dirty little groggery pens, and, now and then, a more flaming and firey looking place, where males and females were going through with reels of fact and reels of figure, and in garbs that beggared description.—True Heart said that street was always noisy and disturbed; but, by night, the uproar in it was terrible. He always avoided it in the evening if he could, and so did all respectable people. It was the sink of iniquity; and, although an immense sewer ran the whole length of it, it was not capacious enough to drain off the garbage and filth of the inhabitants. Even the angry winds and a fiery storm that once swept it clean, did not prevent an after accumulation of the same sort of stuff. It was set down in the books and charts as Pacific street; but was more fitly called Uproar Valley, or Bedlam Avenue.

They came presently to a street which Pilgrim did not hear the common name of, but which, True Heart told him, was known in some private circles as Vinegar alley; because that article, having been carted in, in immense quantities, at one end, came out at the other, through divers importing houses, in bottles, kegs, and casks, labelled claret, old port, hock, sherry, malaga, muscat, heidsick, etc.; and thus was put into market. He said that in a country like this where flies, dust, and spiders abounded, it required but a month or two to bring out the oldest looking bottles in the world; all covered with cobwebs and dust, looking as if they might have been horded in the cellar of some old country nabob for half a century.

Somewhere in the same vicinity also, they found located the "Whisky Exchange." This was a place where that article became mysteriously transmuted into all sorts of distilled and fancy liquors, brought out in casks with fancy painted heads and foreign brands; yet all done to order in San Fastopolis. True Heart said, that, however such "spiritual rappers" as started the bungs might account for the fact, it was a fact, which any one might ascertain, that the amount of pure wines and liquors—so labelled—shipped from San Fastopolis for the interior, in any given time, was surpassingly greater than that entered at the custom house during the same period.

Pilgrim said he had heard of a city famous for its ale, where the best manufacturers of that article were said to draw their supply of water from a pond into which were thrown all the dead dogs, cats, pigs, and other odorous things from the city. But where the people of San Fastopolis obtained good liquids for these purposes—he was unable to perceive; nor could True Heart tell him, for it was a matter about which he had never thought before; but he had heard some dealers saying, in private, that they were very cautious about swallowing certain liquors they found in the market.

Passing onward, they had some discussion among themselves concerning the confusion of the names of streets, no one being able to give any good reason for calling Battery street by that name, till True Heart suggested that there might be some remote reference to the kind of treatment and usage country merchants met with in that vicinity, especially after tasting a good many liquor samples.

Just then the sign of "Goahead and Driver" attracted the attention of Pilgrim. It had so familiar a look that he fain would see the proprietors themselves. He found they were even the same he supposed: men who were born in the town of Self-love, in his native province: but were last from the city of Enterprise in the province of Well-doing, and whom he had heard of as among the most moral and hopeful youth of the place; taking the lead in all movements to advance religion, learning, sobriety, and good order. He greeted them cordially, and asked them of their welfare. They said they were one of the oldest among the well established houses; were doing a large and profitable business, and were already reckoned among the most wealthy of the city: as their elegant building to completely filled with their own stock of goods would prove. Pilgrim seeing some suspicious looking casks, faucets, and tumblers in back, as they went about the building together, ventured to inquire if they adhered to their temperance doctrines in this far-off region. They said "in theory as much as ever" but, in practice, they were obliged to conform to the custom of the trade. "Circumstances you know, Mr. Pilgrim, alter cases." "Oh yes!" said Pilgrim, but it is more difficult for me to see how they can alter principles.

G. & D. We have not altered our principles, dear sir, in the least: we have only suspended their operation.

Pil. Or rather violated them; have you not?

G. & D. Have it so, if you please. You are sharp at distinctions.

Pil. Thank you, not sharper than yourselves. However, you "own up," and confess. That, at least, is candid; it is good to confess when guilty of that which is not good.

G. & D. But you must reflect and consider, Mr. Pilgrim, and not be too severe on us. You should bear in mind that all our customers want wines and liquors, and will have them, and will go elsewhere for them if we do not keep such articles; and so we should lose the profit, and perhaps the customers.

Pil. But are there none in your sort of business that refuse to sell the articles, and never keep them in their stores, who still are thriving in a business way?

G. & D. Yes! a very few; but they fill orders and supply customers by sending to their neighbors for such quantities as may be called for: which amounts only to whipping a certain old character round the stump, and leaving the profits of the trade to others.

Pil. They may not be so scrupulous yet as they ought to be; but they show this, at least, that they will not themselves sell liquors for the profit's sake; they only order them for customers, to retain custom. Now, if you all did so, would not such a course throw the whole of that kind of trade into the hands of a few, to whom the business was congenial; so that the next step would be the making of it a separate business, with which no one need meddle who did not fancy it?

G. & D. Yes! But there is the difficulty; to get the consent of the mass of the traders to the arrangement, one half would seek that branch for the profit's sake.

Pil. But you are now so wealthy as to command customers; you do not need the profits of the business: the loss of a few customers can work no serious injury to you. Admitting, for the moment, therefore, all you have alledged in defence of your course to have been sufficient to justify it heretofore, I submit that there is some doubt about the force of the reasons now. And, besides, it must be hugely uncomfortable for you to keep your consciences, for the time, laid up—like some torpid animal in winter—in a state of suspended animation, while you pursue a course you dislike and only half assent to, merely—for what?

G. & D. Why, for the sake of more money, and for the want of more principle and pluck, you would say. Very likely you would be right; as you generally are. We never considered this thing consistent, except with the general notion that we must live and do something; that we were brought up to trade; and that by trade we must make our way in the world. Getting here we thought there could be no good and prosperous business done without carrying on this; and we have done so; possibly, not to our praise.

Pil. Allow me to ask if you know Rev. Mr. Search.

G. & D. Oh, yes! He is our preacher; and an excellent one he is: we hear him once every Sunday.

Pil. Only once? Is not that inconsistent with your praise of him? Surely, two "excellent" sermons are twice as good as one.

G. & D. True; but one of us looks after the store while the other is gone. We don't both hear the same discourse.

Pil. Where are your clerks? Are none of them trustworthy?

G. & D. We hope so. But they claim Sunday for themselves, exempt from all care.

Pil. But, if you were particular about them, and each should take his turn, you would both have two-thirds of your Sabbaths for church-going!

G. & D. Well, Mr. Pilgrim, you are an old neighbor, and understand our delinquencies pretty well. We have subscribed more than a thousand dollars for a new church; when that is finished, we will go twice a day. As to this dirty part of our business, if you should come in often, we should have to work out of it sooner than we expected. As it is, we will each of us give you a "slug" for your good arguments and good temper; it is worth that to get such a lesson in a pleasant way. Pilgrim thanked them heartily, but declined receiving the money; saying he was not in need. He hoped they would not forget the talk; but would do right, and prosper. If, by and by, he should be in want he would let them know. So he bade them good-day.

The World-Renowned.

There is nothing more difficult to accomplish than to build up a great reputation. It may seem easy enough; yet it requires unceasing labor and application to attain distinction or eminence in any pursuit. Men of reputation are all men of industry. Character is like the building of a pyramid: it is done stone by stone, course by course: and the structure is rarely complete ere life is brought to a close, and the work of self-perfection, of reputation-building is brought to a close.

In the *Divine Comedy*, Virgil is made to say to Dante—"You must discard all idleness; it is not by sleeping on a bed of down that fame is to be reached. He who passes through life without reputation, leaves upon the earth a trace like that of smoke upon the air, or foam upon the water. Rouse thyself then; subdue fatigue with the spirit which triumphs in every contest, if it be not overwhelmed by the weight of the body."

Buffon said of genius, that it consisted in a great aptitude for *patience;* and nearly all the men who have accomplished any thing worthy of note in the world, have been distinguished by this gift. Newton said of himself and his grand discoveries that he took no credit for any powers of original thinking, but that all he had done had been the result of laborious investigation and steady industry.

Many men have doubtless been stimulated to application in art, in letters, and in science, by the thought of future fame. The applause of mankind has been dear to them, and to secure it they have "lived laborious days," spent midnight oil, forgotten fatigue, ill-health, and physical discomfort—consecrating long years of labor in elaborating a science, developing an idea producing a poem, or perfecting a work of art. They have lived for fame, thinking of a life beyond their own time, inspired with renewed energy in the contemplation of a glorious reputation in the future ages through which their name will continue to be pronounced with transports of joy and admiration.

Yet, in the case of many other great men, they have lived and labored without any thought of fame. They have produced, because they felt a longing and intense desire to throw off the thoughts and ideas that bothered them. Thus, Shakspeare wrote, leaving his works to be collected and edited by men living long after his own day. He gave his immortal tragedies to the world, and left them to take care of themselves. During his life he was known to but few; he spent a long and laborious life in the metropolis, after which he retired to an obscure country town, where he died without causing the slightest stir or commotion. He had no public funeral. There was little mourning at his exit; for few, except those immediately about him, knew that the great Shakspeare had died. It took several hundred years to build up his reputation: and it has not yet caluminated, nor will do for many centuries to come.

Many, however, succeed in enjoying all the pleasures of fame during their lives; many whose reputation after death is comparatively short-lived. With them, life is a continual festival: every where they are praised, flattered, extolled, caressed, rewarded, adored, and almost worshipped as gods. Mothers get them to stand godfathers for their children; legislators bestow pensions on them; authors write books about them; newspapers note their every movement: and when they die, great is the mourning and lamentation. Then there is a search in parish registers for facts respecting their birth and marriage; all the details of their in-doors and out-doors life are published; monuments are erected to them; pictures of them are painted: lives of them are written; and their fame is then handed down to posterity to live or die, as their character, their works, or their achievements, may be esteemed by future generations.

Great men live forever. Even on earth they are immortal. Death beautifies their name, their works, and their reputation. Their burying-place is honored, and their tomb is visited by men of all nations. Poets and thinkers catch inspiration from the scene; and the memory of their great deeds warms the heart and excites the imagination.

Thus, Boccaccio was once led by curiosity to visit the tomb of Virgil: he was at that time a youth, tired of the dry study of law. Standing before the sacred ashes of the great Latin poet, the youth felt himself, as it were, suddenly take fire; an illumination burst upon him; and the then unknown youth returned home a prince of Italian literature.

What pilgrimages are made to Stratford-on-Avon and Abbotsford!—to Newstead Abbey and Rydal Mount! Cities and hamlets dispute the honor of being the birth-place of great men. Monuments are erected to them. Monarchs reward their descendants. All that relates to them is sought after with avidity. The most insignificant lines traced by their hand are prized as a treasure. Their relatives and friends are cited: what they said and did; where they went, and how they spent their time, is all told in books, and eagerly read by thousands. To have seen them is long remembered as a delight and an honor; and he who has seen the great man feels as if he carried with him a portion of his reflected greatness. Even to have seen the tomb of a great man, is considered in the light of a merit. Washington Irving, speaking of the workman who, in repairing the tomb of Shakspeare at Stratford, looked in and saw the dust and mouldering bones of the great poet lying within, says of him—"It was surely *something* to have seen the ashes of Shakspeare."

The glory of great men is reflected even on their biographers. The public who revere the great departed, end by confounding in their esteem the name of the historian with that of the hero. Thus Alexander always envied Achilles the more for having been immortalized by Homer.

The fame of these man-gods—these great heroes and geniuses, looks so bright after death, that one would think they had been absolved from the infirmities and vices of men. But we see only the bright side; the glory is in the sun, the folly in the shadow. And it is well that it is so, and that we are disposed only to speak good of the dead. Were the *obverse* and shady side of the great man's character to be looked at, doubtless it would present many flaws and weaknesses, much imperfection, perhaps some meanness, and, it may be, much selfishness and heartlessness. But those things are not mentioned in the marble inscription.

It is not always, however, that great men receive due recognition in their lifetime. The greatest often pass on to their grave unheeded. The warrior receives a public entombment, and is followed by the lamentation of millions; the Shakspeare receives an ordinary village burial, and few know that he has died. The "blind old villain, Milton," as Charles II. called him, lived unknown in an alley, and only a few unknown people followed him to his grave. The great Homer is said to have died a beggar:

And thirteen cities claimed the Homer dead
Through which the living Homer begged his bread.

Tasso was imprisoned in a madhouse by his enemies. Banished Dante ate the bread of poverty in exile. Camoens expired in misery, his marvelous genius unrecognized. André Chenier died by the guillotine. Otway perished of hunger. But time has done justice to their memories; and while the persecutors have been abandoned to ignominy, the genius of the victims has made them immortal. Even while they lived they were richer by far than those who persecuted them; and their enjoyments were purer and deeper than theirs—for in all times, and under all circumstances, the cultivation of the mind, the indulgence of high thoughts, and the speaking of them out to the world, have been their own exceeding great reward.

Oxford and Cambridge.

These two Universities, says the editor of the "Household Words," consist of forty-one Colleges—twenty-four at Oxford, and seventeen at Cambridge. They are two learned corporations, governed by their own laws and their own dignitaries, assembling in Oxford under the name of a Convention, and in Cambridge, under that of a Senate. Each College, however, has its own peculiar laws, its own funds, and its own special character. One is more devoted to theology, another to philosophy, another to classical literature, another to medicine; and one or two are distinguished, like the Magdalens at Cambridge, for such qualifications as are more akin to the arts and mysteries of the grand turf than to any of the fine arts, or the mystic meaning of the white surplice.

In each University, one college takes the lead of the rest, like a Triton among the fishes. In Oxford, it is Christ's Church; and in Cambridge it is Trinity. There are the royal apartments for the sovereign; and there, upon the largest scale, you may perceive the distinguishing peculiarities of college life. Trinity College, Cambridge, is, we believe, the richest college in the world; but its chapel is not so large, nor so transcendently beautiful as that of King's College; nor is its dining-hall so large as that of Christ's Church, Oxford. The finest chapel in the world is that of King's College, and yet it is only appropriated for seventy Eaton boys, for whose sake alone King's College was endowed, and the chapel built. That chapel is three hundred and sixteen feet interior, two hundred and ninety-one in length, and the height of the ceiling, seventy-eight. It contains twenty-six windows, each fifty feet high, and all but one—the west—magnificently painted, and so costly in their preservation that the very cleaning and burnishing of each window, which must be done in London, piece by piece inflicts a bill of £200 on the college treasury. Such magnificence is not to be seen in any cathedral in England. Trinity College Chapel is smaller, being only two hundred and four feet in length, interior, and forty-four feet high, though even this is much longer than Oxford Cathedral, which is the chapel of Christ Church College. But as Trinity College contains about one-third of the students of Cambridge, its chapel is filled to overflowing, and is one of the most interesting sights which the University presents; for, at each of the Colleges and Universities, on what are called surplice days—that is Saturday, Sunday, and saints' days, or eves—the students all attend in their white surplices; and there, at one view, you see the future chancellors, bishops, prime ministers, judges, and legislators of England.

The kitchen of Trinity College, Cambridge, supplies food for one thousand, one hundred mouths daily. The hall, which is one hundred feet long, forty broad, and fifty high, is not sufficiently large to dine one-half of the students. There are two dinners, and many dine at their own apartments. The cellar contains about four hundred barrels of ale, four of which are emptied daily. Even the butler keeps his carriage and his livery servants, and is reckoned a man of £3000 per annum. Food there is over-abundant; for nothing is ever sent twice to table. The remnants go to certain officials; and a table at Trinity College is sometimes worth £200 a year to him or her who has the clearing of it. Next in size to Trinity is St. John's; and these two monopolize more than half of the students, as Christ's Church, Oxford, one-third of the Oxonians.

Gradations of rank, like the four Indian castes, prevail in both Universities. In Cambridge, it is: 1. Fellow-Commoners—noblemen and rich gentlemen, who have the privilege of dining at the Fellows' table, and wear gold trappings on their gowns, and gold tassels on their caps; or if they choose to wear hats, they may. 2. Pensioners—who receive no pension, like state pensioners, but pay for all in less expensive style than the former. 3. Scholars—who are elected on the foundation, and have various emoluments, according to the value of the scholarship. 4. Sizars—who have commons free, and dine on the remnants of the Fellows' table. In Oxford, the four castes are Noblemen, Gentlemen-Commoners, and Servitors.

Education at the Universities consists, for the most part, of private tutorship. Each student attends the class-room of a tutor, either in college or out of it, and reads with him at school; and there are public examinations, at which he has opportunities of displaying his abilities and the progress he has made. There are also public lectures, which he may or may not attend, according to his professional intentions. Every facility is afforded to the industrious, and every encouragement to the talented and the ingenious; and the associations of a University residence are the most inspiring, for those who are susceptible of inspiration. The names and the images of the great surround him at every step; their memories are everywhere hallowed. The very mulberry tree that Milton planted with his own hands, in ths garden of Christ's College, Cambrige, is carefully preserved, propped up, and the excoriated parts coverd with sheet lead.

An Unknown Land.

The English have recently made a settlement at Aden, near the Red Sea. Having once obtained a foothold, they, English like, began to push about them, and one of their first discoveries was a river where none was marked upon any chart, and upon this they steamed 300 miles without finding the least obstruction. Having now passed round this continent, let us look up into the interior. For half a century the English government have been expending lives and treasures in a partial exploration. They have found that this whole tract of country is one of amazing fertility and beauty, abounding in gold and all sorts of tropical vegetation. There are hundreds of woods, invaluable for dying and architectural purposes, not found in other portions of the world. Through it for thousands of miles sweeps a river, from three to six miles broad, with clear water and unsurpassed depth, flowing on at the rate of two or three miles an hour, without rock, shoal, or snag to interrupt its navigation. Other rivers pour into this their tributary waters, of such volumes as must have required hundreds of miles to be collected, yet they seem scarcely to enlarge it. This river pours its waters into the Atlantic through the most magnificent delta in the world, consisting perhaps of a hundred mouths, extending probably five hundred miles along the coast, and mostly broad, deep, and vavigible for steamboats. Upon this river are scattered cities, some of which are estimated to contain a million of inhabitants, and the whole country teems with a dense population.

Far in the interior, in the very heart of the continent, is a nation in an advanced state of civilization. The grandeur and beauty of portions of the country through which the Niger makes its sweeping circuit are indescribable. In many places its banks rise boldly a thousand feet, and are thickly covered with the richest vegetation of tropical climes. But all this vast and sublime country, this scope of rich fertility and romantic beauty, is apparently shut out forever from the world. It is the negro's sole possession. He need not fear the incursions of the white man there; for over this whole lovely country moves one dread malaria, and to the man it is the "valley of the shadow of death." In expedition after expedition sent out from the English ports on the island of Ascension, no one in ten have returned alive—all have fallen victims to this seemingly beautiful country. It seems impossible for an Englishman to breathe that air. So dreadful is it—so small the chance of life, that criminals in England have been offered pardon on condition of volunteering in this service, more terrible than that of gathering the poison from the faded upas. This country, tempting as it is, can only be penetrated at the risk of life, and it is melancholy to think that those who have given us the meagre information that we have, do it at the sacrifice of their lives.

The only tolerable account which we have of this country, is published by a Swiss officer in the service of the Egyptian government, who was a member of an expedition fitted out by Mehemet Ali. He could give but little account of the country, however, only that they saw races of the most degraded negroes, and some fine specimens of humanity in other races. One tribe averaged, both men and women, seven feet in stature.

Meagher's Apostrophe to Gold.

We are confident that our readers will peruse with interest the following sketch of that portion of Meagher's eloquent lecture on Australia, in which he apostrophizes "filthy lucre." It is too noble to be lost, but is not superior to the elevated and glowing tenor of his whole discourse:

"Gold, which has caused many a brain to ache, has blistered many a hand, broken many a noble heart, has wounded many a sodring soul, and clinging to it has brought it to the dust; gold, which has bought the integrity of the statesman, and led his wisdom captive; gold, which has silenced the tongue of the orator, and bought the flatteries of the poet; gold, for which in the gay saloons of fashion, many a fair and noble girl has plighted the vow which has consigned her life to bitterness, and locked upon her radiant neck the snake that swells her veins with venom: gold, which has stolen into the councils of the struggling nation, has bred dissensions among her chiefs, has broken the seal of her sacred secrets, has forced the gates of her strongest citadels, has brought the evidence which hurried her apostles to the scaffold, has bought the votes which made over her inheritances to others, and her glory to a strange people—gold, which has led the traitor to the garden, and with a kiss betrayed the Redeemer of the world—gold, which in so many shapes has stepped with a stealthy tread or rioted amongst men—which has been the fever, the madness, the despair—has been in turns and quick succession, the spy, the swindler, the perjurer, the assassin—the foe of innocence, the blight of beauty, the bane of genius;—gold has become a fountain of life and joy, and freedom—the serpent has been transformed into a blossomed wand. Lucifer has become the morning star. To you, the citizens of America, it must be pleasing, indeed, to behold a new republic rising up to share with you the labors and glories of a future, before which the conceit of the old world shall be humbled, and in the light of which humanity shall grow strong."

George Peabody.

The National Intelligencer, of the 1st inst., has the following article in reference to this true American gentleman, whose patriotic spirit and well directed liberality are proverbial. It will be read with interest by the many friends of Mr. Peabody, and by others, who unacquainted with the man, will know his claims on the good will and admiration of his countrymen:

We have seen a couple of letters from this gentleman which are truly characteristic. There are few men who exert at this moment a more happy influence upon the international relations between this country and England than he does: for it is not to be questioned that individual good feeling between the people of the two countries forms a most practical guarantee of their political amity.

Mr. Peabody is an American in heart and spirit, a business man of the best school, munificent in his charities and in the hospitalities of his house, and devoting them both to the cultivation of kindly relations between the land of his temporary adoption and the United States. When the Grinnell Expedition had returned from the Arctic Seas, more than a year ago, some of our readers may be aware that Congress was solicited to accept the services of the same vessels for a renewal of the search. At this time Mr. Peabody wrote to his correspondent in this country:

"I hope that Congress will nobly respond to what appears to be the feeling of the nation; but, aware of the uncertainty of votes on appropriations of money for such objects, as well as of the short time remaining to make our brave officers and men who are willing to risk their lives in the undertaking, I have to request you, in such an event, to subscribe for the purpose, in my behalf the sum of ten thousand dollars."

The project did not then go into effect, and it was only last month that Mr. Peabody was informed of the new expedition fitting out in charge of Dr. Kane, under the auspices of Mr. Grinnell. Replying to a friend who had given him the information, he writes;

"When I made the offer in January last, a desire to gratify feelings of international good will and friendship made me anxious that an American expedition should accompany that of Sir Edward Belcher, to assist in the pursuit of an object worthy of the two countries, and honorable to the adventurous men who would volunteer their services. * * * But as Mr. Grinnell says that the prospect of success is as great as it was last year, I shall be happy to be an humble follower of that gentleman in his praiseworthy course; and if it should be thought advisable to send out one or more vessels in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions, I fully authorize you to give on my behalf for that object $10,000."

The quiet manner of this great liberality is altogether worthy of the man. It was just so that he has made his large donations to that useful society, the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, and for various other important objects." "Truly, a good name is better than riches;" but Mr. Peabody has earned for himself both.

Be Comprehensive.

Talk to the point, and stop when you have reached it. The faculty some possess of making one idea cover a quire of paper, is not good for much. Be comprehensive in all you say, or write. To fill a volume upon nothing is a credit to nobody; though Lord Chesterfield wrote a very clever poem upon nothing.

There are men who get one idea into their heads, and but one, and they make the most of it. You can see it and almost feel it when in their presence. On all occasions it is produced, till it is worn as thin as charity. They remind us of a twenty-four pounder discharged at a humming-bird. You a hear a tremendous noise, see a volume of smoke, but you look in vain for its effects. The bird is shattered to atoms. Just so with the idea. It is is enveloped in a cloud, and lost amid the rumblings of words and flourishes. Short letters, sermons, speeches and paragraphs are favorites with us. Commend us to the young man who wrote to his father: "Dear sir, I am going to be married;" and also to the old gentleman, who replied: "Dear son, go ahead."

Such are the men ready for action. They do more than they say. The half is not told in their cases. They are worth their weight of gold for every purpose in life. Reader, be short; and we will be short with our own advice.

KEEP A GOOD HEADWAY ON.—A stirring man gets a job done in half the time that your slow and easy one takes to begin it in. It is a pleasure to drive a horse that drives off freely. You know how to calculate your distance—you can steer clear of collisions. But your fat and lazy beast stops just when the safety of the carriage demands a steady movement. We were once half a day beating from the open sea around a long sand point into the bay. The tide was running strong against us, and we had made several tacks without gaining an inch to the windward. Once as, in our anxiety, we let the sail shake in the wind, and were drifted down in an instant more than we had gained in hours, one on shore shouted out, *Keep a good headway on!* and at the tack we took his advice. We ran close in to the beach, then shoving down the helm, she luffed and slid up right into the wind's eye, and though her keel grated on the sand, on recovering the helm, she filled away, and went careering off into her safe harbor.

Keep a good headway on, and you will shoot up easily past many a point that stretches across your course in life. Be busy, and keep at work in work-hours. We employ the men to work for us whose shop is crowded with customers. Don't leave business undone, to look up business. Keep hard at what you find to do. Make horse-shoe nails when nobody brings you a horse to shoe. And while your face is feebly lighted with the glimmer of the small fire on your forge, one will tap you on the shoulder and offer a job, to do which you must heap up the coals and raise a fire that will make the whole shop glow in its ruddy light.—*D. Y. Daily Times.*

"THE WORLD OWES ME A LIVING."—No such thing, Mr. Fold-up-your-hands; the world owes you not a single cent! You have done nothing these twenty years but consume the products earned by the sweat of other men's brows.

"You have eat, and drank, and slept; what then?
Why eat, and drank, and slept again."

And this is the sum total of your life. And the world "owes you a living!" For what? How comes it indebted to you that trifling amount? What have you done for it? What family in distress have you befriended? What products have you created? What miseries have you alleviated? What acts have you perfected? The world owes you a living! Idle man! Never was there a more absurd idea!—You have been a tax—a sponge upon the world ever since you came into it. It is your creditor in a vast amount. Your liabilities are immense, your assets are nothing, and yet you say the world is owing you. Go to! The amount in which you stand indebted to the world is greater than you will ever have the power to liquidate! You owe the world the labor of your two strong arms, and all the skill in work they might have gained; you owe the world the labor of that brain of yours, the sympathies of that heart, the energies of your being; you owe the world the whole moral and intellectual capabilities of a man! Awake, then, from that death-sleep of slothfulness in which you live, and let no one longer hear that false assertion that the world is owing you, until you have done something.

Few things are necessary for the happiness of life, but it takes an infinite number to escape the demands of opinion.

Imagine not a burden on others which they cannot well bear themself.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6,, 1853.

Agents for the Pacific.

B. N. Sexton	Journal Office, Stockton.
G. S. Wells	Sonora.
Joseph Harrison	Columbia.
Major Furrey	Murphy's Diggings.
E. W. Cornell	Volcano.
Burt's Express	Drytown.
Rev. J. A. Benton	Sacramento.
Mr. Mortimup	Mormon Island.
Rev. I. H. Bratton	Marysville.
Rev. J. H. Warres	Nevada.
Joseph Boston	Monterey.
B. D. Wilson	Los Angeles.
T. L. Vermeule	San Jose.
Parker & Elder	Grass Valley.
B. Duffy	Shaw's Flat.
C. T. H. Palmer	Ophir.
Mason & McCombe	Yankee Jims.
John Alexander	Diamond Springs.

☞ Those of our subscribers whose subscriptions have run out, or are nearly expired, who may wish the paper continued should attend promptly to their renewal, as necessity compels us to discontinue sending the paper, in all cases where subscriptions are not paid in advance. Those who wish it, can renew their subscriptions by remitting to us promptly by mail or express, the amounts named in the terms at the head of our paper. We give this notice that all who take our paper, may inform themselves as to the state of their subscriptions, and in cases where they are not renewed, may know the reason why their paper is discontinued.

Money may be remitted safely by wrapping the coin corresponding with the amount named in our terms, securely in a piece of paper, and wafering it to the letter in which it is enclosed.

We are in the constant receipt of letters from our subscribers, in various portions of the State, complaining of the non-arrival of the Pacific, or its unusual delay. We can assure our friends that this fault is not with us. The paper is carefully made up, directed and deposited in the mail and the various Express Offices immediately after its issue from the press, every Thursday evening. The causes of its irregularity or failure in reaching our subscribers we cannot readily account for. Circumstances, however, induce the belief that the fault lies with the mails. It is rarely, if ever, that complaints come to us from those subscribers whose papers are sent through the different Expresses. Our friends in the interior may rest assured that we shall do all in our power to remedy the evil of which they complain.

Who is Responsible?

It is often remarked as matter of surprise, that public sentiment with us is no more positive and efficient in favor of public morality.—As evidence of its comparative impotence, we are pointed to the openness and shamelessness of vice, and to the feeble check that the moral sentiment of the better portion of Society holds upon it.

It is said that our population is largely made up of people distinguished for their intelligence and energy of character. It would be expected therefore, that our society, throughout the State, would be noted for its good order and wholesome moral influence. But instead of this, it must be acknowledged that it is notoriously the contrary. If, for instance, in any place, a few abandoned men choose to take advantage of the Sabbath to bring out their shows, their theaters, their bull-fights and the like, accompanied with martial music, drinking and carousing, it is tolerated. Not a voice is raised in remonstrance. No compact body of well-disposed men stand up together and maintain that these things are destructive to the peace and good order of society.

Where, it is asked, is the *evidence* of the presence of so much active and intelligent character? Again, we have laws against duelling—laws pronounced by the united voice of the most enlightened communities to be wholesome and right. But here they are a *dead letter*, and seem to serve only as the occasion for men of a certain class to break their oaths. Where, it is asked, is the healthiness of the public sentiment that permits this perfidy—no: to say, calls for it?

We have men of unmixed selfishness, destitute of the very shadow and semblance of public spirit, and they are permitted to sit and legislate, and mock the community with the nefarious schemes which they strive to enact into laws. And year follows year, and the same infliction is visited upon us with but little variation. Where is the evidence of the high character, the sound learning and the pure and independent spirit in all this, of which so much is said?

The more violent and bold in crime seem to be going at large everywhere, springing up and committing their depredations in every quarter; and it appears to awaken but little concern on the part of any except those who are exposed to the robber and the assassin. It is not often that the question is raised, what effect is all this to have on the character and reputation of the State!

Nor does the frequent occurrence of these crimes awaken any general solicitude, and draw society together to establish such institutions as shall tend to prevent crime, protect the innocent, and punish the guilty. Men are slow to give money and far slower to give time and effort to accomplish these purposes.

If this is so it is asked again, where appears the evidence of that character distinguished for its intelligence and sterling worth, of which we have made our boast? Is it indeed wanting; has it oozed away and vanished; or is it latent, waiting the propitious moment for occasion to show itself?

It certainly is time that every serious man asked himself these questions. It is time that the inquiry was made, why public sentiment is so lax concerning these and other great wrongs. There is one reason which undoubtedly has more weight than any other, and that is, the lack of *local interest* here. When people are pressed to take these things in hand, and assume responsibility—when they are urged to speak, to act, to vote, to give—a very large number at once excuse themselves with the ready reply, *they* are not going to *stay here*,—*they* are not going to make this their home!—*They* cannot be held responsible for time, work and money to purify and take care of society here! And the disposition to shirk responsibility on this ground is so general, that it takes away very much the positiveness and efficiency which ought to be shown by the virtuous and well-disposed in a society like ours. It prevents cohesion and determined action; it leaves every one telling of the public faults and errors, without permitting any to recognize the responsibility of this state of affairs as his own.

Everybody complains, but few are ready to lay hold on the work of removing the causes of complaint. And they cannot afford to do this because, forsooth, they are here to make money, and can't stop to look after the character or reputation of the State! It can't very well be made so bad that it wont't yield *Fortunes*, and as long as it does that rapidly, it answers its *chief end!* Now we need not say that this is exactly the position we occupy. And there results, as a consequence, this strange indifference to public wrong and outrage. Every decent man complains of it, but very few are willing to put their hands boldly to the work of reform.—The many are too busy, and besides, they are going away in a year or two years, and what is the character of society to them?

Now let any candid man answer, can a State where every vice grows rampant be moulded into civilization and good order, if the good and the true are to be so indifferent and negative in their influence? It is not possible.—The good of society requires exactly the opposite course. The common sentiment must be reversed. A *brief* residence here, instead of being a reason for indifference and inaction on the part of good people, must be acknowledged to be the strongest reason for prompt and efficient exertion. This is a forming society, and there is everything to do. If men who love to do good are here but for a brief period, let them work the faster and more earnestly for that very reason. Let every such one determine not to leave the State till he has distinctly made his mark here, in some way that will tell in favor of some substantial good to society. The truth is—and we need not disguise it—our well-disposed citizens must take a more active part in moral and salutary movements, or we are at a stand-still!

There must be the manifestation of more local interest, and what may be called State pride, or we shall never retrieve our character; and our very name will be a reproach the world over! We shall have a corrupt government, administered by the basest of men. We shall continue to have crime and disorder of every kind and name. The corrupt and the avaricious will dare to do anything. Respect for right and righteousness will die out. Factions and cliques will be perpetually quarrelling over their conflicting schemes of ambition and gain.

Of this we have seen enough. From this we have suffered enough. And it needs but the united action of the sober-minded citizens of our State to put down these mischievous proceedings, and institute a new order of things. Let all such *act* while here, be the time longer or shorter, as if this was their home and was to be the home of their children after them, and a better state of affairs would soon grow up. Let this be the case, and what a clearing out of corrupt officers would take place, and what a flight of criminals and outlaws from the power of those who were honest and faithful. What a substitution of economy for waste, and honesty for corruption. What a rearing of institutions of religion and learning, in place of those of folly and vice! But we say again, this reform and renovation cannot take place without the united and active influence of good people throughout the State, whether they are temporary or permanent residents.

Public Document.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, fearing that "a longer procrastination might *jeopardize* the opportunity this session of *correcting* such portions of the School Law *as are deemed necessary*," has at last made his Second Annual Report to the Legislature.

The report itself covers six pages of the document, while the appendices cover thirty-three pages. The brevity of the report is not an objection to it. The appendices could not conveniently have been made longer, without more in them.

The report assumes that California is the "*Ultima Thule* of States, in the sisterhood of the Union." Are we therefore to infer that the author is opposed to Gen. Greene as Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands; going on purpose to place the "Ultima Thule" there? Or was there some other reason for referring to the Ultima Thule?

But it is not our purpose to ask questions. We have a word to say concerning the document. We are glad that it is published. We thank the Superintendant for the information contained therein. We are sorry the facts would not allow a more flattering exhibit of the condition of our public schools, and our School funds. We are mortified by the state of things which the report shows. It is a reproach to the people of California.

San Francisco has a City School system of its own. Five small counties have been organised into districts. There are four more counties with one district each, organized at some point. From most of the counties no reports whatever. No moneys have been given to any districts. There are not, even now, funds enough in the treasury, for schools, to make it worth while to have any disbursed at present!

The Superintendent suggests that there are defects and omissions in the present School Law. He introduces the subject of amendments thereto by the following lucid sentence: "It was scarcely to be expected that any school law, however carefully drawn and maturely considered, would be found perfect in all its parts and adapted to our anomalous condition, *both* as it respects the heterogeneous character of our population, unlike in customs, habits and language."—*and*—what!

It appears that the section of the School Laws creating the office of County Superintendent of Schools, was omitted by the enrolling clerk; so that no one could hold the office legally. This is not the first, nor the second time, we have had such carelessness. *Clerk* legislation has been at work on Schools as well as State Prisons. What will the blundering clerk try his hand at next? Pity he could not leave out the enacting clause of the bill providing for his own pay.

The recommendation of Mr. Marvin that the Assessors of the various counties be constituted the County Superintendents of Schools, is very well; provided the Assessors are chosen with a view to the discharge of such duties. One may make a good Assessor and not be fit for a Superintendent of Schools; just as one may be good judge of horse flesh, and not be qualified thereby to become assayer in a mint.

But when the Superintendent recommends that the law be altered so as to allow *denominational* and *parochial* schools to receive "a pro rata division of the school money," we must be allowed to object. Indeed we are surprised that so discriminating a man should make the recommendation. The School Law is right as it is, in that respect. It conforms to the constitution. That instrument provides that certain moneys "shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of Common Schools throughout the State." Now, denominational and parochial schools are private schools, and not common schools. They may be public schools in some narrow sense—as open to such as will come and comply with regulations; but they are not common schools. Common schools are those which exist under a city or State organization, and are managed by the public through their agents. To bestow the school money, therefore, on any but public schools of this sort last mentioned, would be a perversion of money, "inviolably appropriated to the support of Common Schools." Not only would such a proceeding be unconstitutional, but it would be destructive. It would breed trouble at once. Not one in ten of those who pay money for school purposes will be satisfied, if a portion of it must go to every denominational school. It would take from the common schools what of right belonged to them, and it would injure them by multiplying the number of private and parochial schools. For, when any kind of a school, that teaches certain branches, can come in for a share of the funds, every denominational school that can be started.—Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist—and so on, every private school parochial or otherwise, every family school, will be entitled to funds. There can be no limitation. All that ask must have. It would soon come to that, that no system of common schools could flourish. If we are ever to have any common school fund, let us build up common schools with it, and not begin so early to contrive how it can all be frittered away among the sects.

As to the recommendation concerning "uniformity in school books," we like it well enough, but we do not see how it can be enforced; especially in the denominational schools, since they would be so "*positioned*," though the Superintendent should receive them under his fatherly care, that the instructors would be quite independent of him in the matter of books, and might teach, beyond a few rudiments what, how, from what, and when they pleased.

We hope, therefore, the Legislature will supply the omission in the school law, and wait awhile to see if it has any serious defects. Certainly there need be no haste in providing that denominational schools shall have a share of the school money until there is some money to pay out. And so long as the Superintendent's office needs furniture, lights and fuel, as well as a large library, we do not think it modest in parochial schools to ask for public money.

In looking over the appendix which contains the census returns of the number of children in the various counties, we see that San Francisco county is reported to contain 2,282 children, and Sacramento county 2,151—difference 131. Now there must be some error somewhere; for San Francisco county is reported to contain, 36.151 people, and Sacramento county 12,589. We think that the number of children in this county is given too small, and also the number of inhabitants in Sacramento county. Otherwise the discrepancies are very great.

In conclusion we hope our worthy Superintendent will keep agitating the subject of schools and education, and never give up till he can have the happines of exhibiting a much more flattering account of our educational affairs.

May Day Celebration by the Schools.

Never has there been a more beautiful,—and to the lover and friend of his country a more cheering sight than that presented in our streets on Monday, in the procession of the Common Schools of San Francisco. Never has an "army with banners" achieved a greater triumph. This array of children with no symbols but those of peace,—with no panoply but that of guileless innocence and childhood,—captivated all hearts. It was indeed one of the proudest assurances of the future greatness and prosperity of our State. This training of those who are to be the future law makers, and mothers of the Commonwealth is the surest earnest of the future. It was indeed a sight to move the heart of the patriot and friend of his country.

According to the previous arrangement, the various schools met at the Pine Street church, at eight o'clock, where they formed in procession under the direction of the Superintendent, Mr. Nevins, and the Teachers of the different schools. Preceeded by a fine band of music, the male and female children appropriately dressed,—each school preceded by its banner, bearing an appropriate inscription, marched through the principal streets, this representation of youth and innocence charming all beholders.

First in order was the school of District No. 1 the Rincon Point school, W. H. Grady, principal. The banner which was borne by Frederick Russ, was a rising sun on a field of red,—on the reverse side was the motto "EDUCATION FREE TO ALL WITHOUT DISTINCTION OR PARTIALITY."—Next in order came District No. 2. James Denman Principal, with an orange colored banner, Russell Warner, bearer, with the inscription, "PUBLIC SCHOOL HAPPY VALLEY"—reverse side, "ELEVATE THE FREE SCHOOLS AND YOU ELEVATE THE PEOPLE."

"'Tis Education forms the common mind."

"Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." District No. 3, Central Public school, Dupont Street, Ellis H. Holmes, Principal. On their banner, borne by Franklin Poland, a pelican feeding her young, was painted on a yellow ground,—reverse "POPULAR EDUCATION IS THE BASIS OF NATIONAL GREATNESS." District No. 4. the Clark's Point school, Ahira Holmes, Principal, Michael Brince and William Stuart, standard-bearers. Upon their banner was a design of books, globe, &c. reverse, the motto "KNOWLEDGE UNLIMITED BY TIME DISTANCE OR TONGUE." Following these came a miniature band, dressed in a showy uniform of red and white, and marshalled by a juvenile hero. This was the Primary school, from Clark's Point. The banner was a green ground upon which was inscribed "GERMS OF FUTURE GREATNESS."

Occupying the middle of the procession came the May Queen and her MAIDS OF HONOR, dressed in tasteful and appropriate style. Miss Emma Swasey, was selected by her school mates as the Queen of the occasion. Her attendant Maids of Honor were

Misses Susan Nagle, Harriet E. Smith, Elizabeth Dodds, Frances B. Thompson, Catherine E. Rauschert, Jane Briggs, Harriet Redman, Fanny Blankstein, Hannah Cole, and Louisa Harket.

FLORISTS. Misses Mary Aikin, Hannah Schauder, Harriet Sawyer, Laura Haunoth.

SCEPTER BEARER, Miss Ellen Briggs.

BISHOP, Master George Dow.

The Seasons were represented by Miss Delia Kimball, as Spring, Miss Elizabeth Furst, as Summer. Master Carlton P. Miller, as Autumn, and Master Wm. H. Grey, as Winter.

On the Queen's banner borne by Master W. H. Morgan, which was of fine white satin, was inscribed "MAY," and on the reverse, "A ROSY CROWN WE TWINE FOR THEE," encircled with a wreath of roses.

District No. 5. The North Beach school, Joel H. Tracey, Principal, banner borne by Dennis McCarthy, a blue ground upon which was painted a maiden feeding an eagle, reverse motto, "THUS A WISE STATE DEVELOPES HER RESOURCES."

District N. 6. Spring Valley school, A. W. Cole, Principal, banner, John M. Elhenney, bearer, fruit and flowers painted on a dark blue ground, reverse, "THIS SOIL IS RICH WE WILL CULTIVATE IT." District No. 7. Mission Dolores school, Alfred Rix, Principal, banner, a youthful scholar, reverse, "WE STAND AT THE FEET OF AGE AND AT THE HEAD OF YOUTH."

The rear of the procession was brought up by a wagon containing at least 20 of the smallest children, belonging to the Spring Valley school, presenting an array of happy faces. Each wore a badge in the shape of a blue rosette. The two national flags in the procession were borne by Albert O. Cooke and Henry Pratt, both whom looked as if they would be the proper defenders of the honor of that flag.

The procession passed out Union Street to Spring Valley school house, on the Precidio road, where the exercises of the day commenced. The procession marched around the school house where the standard-bearers deposited their banners, when the whole party passed into the large enclosure, where the principal exercises of the day were to take place. After an air finely performed by the band, the children numbering several hundred, sang in beautiful style, a song appropriate to the occasion. The next and most important ceremonial was the crowning of the May Queen.

After the recitations of the Four Seasons, by their youthful representatives, the attack upon the collation by this grand army of little people commenced. The table which was near two hundred feet in length, was surrounded by a miniature host.

It is estimated that near two thousand children, scholars and visitors, were fed on the occasion.

Appropriate addresses were delivered to the youthful crowd, by Gen. James Wilson, and Rev. Mr. Briggs.

After a day spent in joyous glee the happy family returned to their homes all well pleased with their adventures. Long will the occasion be remembered and talked of by the youthful participants in its exercises.

Pleasure Excursion of the Antelope.

Every thing connected with it was delightful. The day was a rare one, even for California.—The company was select, and not too numerous. The country on either side of the Bay never looked better—satisfaction was on the countenance, as gladness seemed to be in the heart, of all who enjoyed the scene. But the Boat most attracted the attention and won the admiration of all. She has now no equal on the Bay and Rivers for beauty. She has no superior for speed. Capt. Van Pelt may be proud of his pet. She is well named. And she will be well remembered by those who enjoyed the hospitalities of her commander and owner on Wednesday last.

The upward trip to Benicia was made in *one hour and fifty one minutes!* The collation on the return from Martines has rarely if ever been equalled on any similar occasion,—the fine brass band in attendance added greatly to the enjoyment of all. No accident occurred, and from first to last nothing interrupted the pleasures of the day—a meeting of the guests appropriate resolutions were passed, thankful, congratulatory and complimentary—which were after all but a feeble expression of the sentiments of the whole party.

Poison Oak.

This shrub is regarded by many as the greatest pest of the vegetable kingdom of our State.—Many whose natures are sensitive to the poisonous influences of this plant, dread coming in contact with it, and with good reason, for the effects it produces upon certain systems are indeed to be dreaded.

Our friend and valued correspondent Dr. Kellogg, whose Botanical researches evince the ardor and enthusiasm of the true lover of this science, has taken great pains to acquaint himself thoroughly with the appearance, nature, and properties of this poisonous plant.

We gave the article he had prepared relative to it in last weeks Pacific, but as several errors marring the sense, were unfortunately overlooked in the hurry of getting ready for the press, we republish it. It will be found on one of the outside pages of to-day's paper, in a corrected form. As every one is more or less liable to come within the poisonous influence of this shrub, we would advise an attentive study of this description, so that it may be known and avoided.

Destructive Fire.

One of the most destructive fires that has visited our city, for a long time occurred on Monday night. About half past eleven, that large and well known frame hotel the Rassette House was discovered to be on fire. Such was the combustible nature of the building, which was constructed entirely of wood, cotton canvass and paper, that the alarm was scarce sounded before the whole of the immense building was one dense mass of smoke and flame. The whole of the inflammable mass ignited like tinder, or rather went with the rapidity of a flash. The firemen always on the alert, and prompt to action were early on the ground battling against their fiery foe. They could do nothing however toward saving the building on fire,—the great difficulty was to prevent the spread of the flames to the inflammable structures in the vicinity, a number of which mostly small frames were destroyed, and others considerably damaged.—Such was the intense heat that the outsides of buildings were charred at the distance of a square. The buildings destroyed are twelve in number. The Oriental Hotel was in great danger, so much so that a number of persons lodging there left the house, and a considerable portion of the furniture was removed. Through the exertions of the firemen however, and the precaution of covering the exposed portion of the building with wet carpets, this danger was avoided.

The scene at the Rassette House was a terrific one. The greater portion of those staying at the house, had gone to bed, but many had not yet retired, who upon the first alarm rushed to their rooms to secure their baggage and valuables. Such was the rapid progress of the flames, that the egress of many of both these parties was cut off, and they were compelled to make their escape through windows upon adjoining tenements and to desced ladders, a number of which were placed for this purpose. Men, women and children were rescued in this manner, and the excitement of the scene was intensely painful. We regret to learn that rumors are prevalent that there were several persons lost in this disastrous conflagration. This report is contradicted, but we regret that the opinion expressed by many who were in the building at the time of the fire, induces the belief that there were unfortunate beings who perished in this way. We hope that an examination of the books of the house which were saved, may show that this is not the case.

The loss of property at this fire is estimated at not short of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

WINN'S FOUNTAIN HEAD.—There is probably no place of public entertainment in California, so well and favorably known as that, the name of which heads this paragraph. It is well that it is so, for no one is more deserving of such desirable notoriety than the proprietor of this establishment. His energy and enterprise in conducting his business in such manner as to mutually benefit himself and to accommodate the public in the best manner, deserves this success. He has advertised liberally through the papers of the city and country, and in all instances where he has made himself known to the public through this channel he has promised nothing which he has not performed. He has thus won a degree of public confidence which cannot easily be shaken. From small beginnings he has steadily gone on, to increased facilities for accommodating the public, and a correspondent prosperity to himself.

In addition to the well known "Fountain Head" so long the resort of the hungry, on Long Wharf, it is well know that a large and extensive "Branch," has grown up on the corner of Washington and Montgomery. Now the Fountain Head itself has been enlarged and improved by an extension clear through from Long Wharf to Clay Street,—on which latter thoroughfare a large and commodious eating saloon has been fitted up and furnished in elegant style, in the splendid brick building just erected for this purpose.

On the occasion of the re-opening of the establishment as enlarged, the proprietor entertained a large multitude of visitors who fared sumptuously on the good things of this life prepared for their entertainment. For neatness and cleanliness, quality of fare, good order and quiet, attentive servants and proper treatment of guests the Fountain Head may well serve as a model of its class.

CALIFORNIA TEMPERANCE ORGAN.—The second number of a handsomely printed and ably conducted weekly journal, bearing this title, has made its appearance among us. It is devoted to Temperance, Literature, Morality and General Intelligence. There is certainly a widely extended field of usefulness in California for a journal of this character, and every friend of the cause of Temperanee should exert himself in aid of this work. We wish the organ as we do its cause every success.

Sandwich Island Correspondence.

LAHAINA, S. I., March 25th, 1853.

Dear Sir:—Various causes have delayed my promised correspondence, chiefly the pressure of duties or *doties* incident to getting settled in a new home. We left San Francisco on the 22d of Dec. last, in the "Sovereign of the Seas," and after a boisterous, tedious passage of twenty-five days, landed at Honolulu. I have now been in Lahaina about six weeks, and will give you a few of my impressions of things.

The aspect of the place is pleasant to those approaching from the sea. As we came from Honolulu in the little schooner, "Maria," beating up the channel between the lofty mountain-Islands of Ranai and Molokai, mountains of prodigious height appeared ahead, breaking at the summits into sublime peaks with ravines between of immense depth. A nearer approach revealed the sides of the ravines clothed with trees and verdure, the mountain slopes scantily covered with herbage, with occasional patches and lines of red earth cropping out, where laid bare by the feet of the numerous cattle there pastured. At the foot of Mt. Ball, a bald knob, the spur of one of the largest mountain peaks, lays the green plain of Lahaina, with its white and gray buildings, shrouded in the dense verdure of groves of bread fruit and kukui trees, the grand plumage of the Cocoa-nut waving over all. Up the slope, back of the town lay the buildings of Lahainaluna, the native College. We came to anchor one hundred rods from shore in the roadstead, sheltered by the surrounding islands. No ships were in port, though fifty whalers have visited us since that time, and the tall masts of some twenty still give the place quite a commercial aspect. This is the chief dependance of the place for business, Honolulu absorbing most of the other commerce. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred of these ships touch here annually for supplies, and support two large mercantile establishments belonging to Americans. Most of the other stores, some of them well furnished, are kept by Chinamen.

Let me give you an idea of society at this place. At Lahainaluna are Messrs Alexander & Pogue, instructors in the Seminary, with their families. Close by the landing, lives the Pastor of the natives, Rev. Mr. Baldwin, whom every one knows as an old settler, and whose abundant hospitality is generally appreciated I may mention also the families of the Consul, his assistant, the Seamen's Chaplain and a few others. A few gentlemen reside here as functionaries in the service of the Hawaiian government. As additions to our society the ladies of sea-captains occasionally stay with us through a season while their husbands are absent in the Arctic ocean. At public worship on the Sabbath in the Seamen's Chapel, about fifty white residents are usually present. Besides these there is a large number of stragglers, men whose habits and occupations render them unenviable members of society.

There are in the place three physicians, one of them superintendent of the American Hospital; and three lawyers, one district attorney, with a salary of a $1,000 from government. A justice, sheriff, and deputies find ample business in Lahaina, growing chiefly out of the sale of ardent spirits. And yet this sale is wholly illegal. Fines of above $1,000 for selling liquor have been collected the past year; and yet I can point you out a score of shops in three minutes walk, where this vile traffic is secretly carried on. The law is positive and fines heavy, but there is too little vigor in its execution. Too many in this place live by the business to make its suppression easy.

Talking of rum reminds one of cold water. We had begun to think Lahaina a dry place, no considerable shower having fallen during our stay. But for the past twenty-four hours the sweet rain has steadily poured, drenching the parched earth. Much rain falls in the winter season; little or none during the summer. The vegetation on this plain of two miles in length by three-quarters of a mile in width, is abundantly sustained by irrigation from a mountain torrent, which never wholly fails. Everywhere under the soil, but a few feet, is abundance of water at all seasons, nearly on a level with the sea, but not perceptibly brackish. The chief productions of the place are bread fruit, taro, cocoanuts, and a species of squash, in great demand among the shipping. Supplies of potatoes are brought down from another part of the Island. Melons, grapes, figs, &c., are abundant. Delicious beef is always to be had in the market at 6 cents per pound; poultry 25 cents; turkeys $1 to $1 50; eggs 2 to 3 rials per doz. White labors is $2 to $3 per day. Good mechanics can earn $4 to $5 per day. The cost of living in the Islands I judge to be rather more than double that in the Eastern States.

I will reserve the subject of politics for a future communication.

Yours truly, S. E. B.

News from the Interior.

The execution of the three individuals, Stewart, Thompson and Ackerman, who were tried for and convicted of the murder of John Carroll, at Sacramento, some time since, took place near Sutter's Fort, in that vicinity, on Friday last. A large crowd assembled to witness the scene. The prisoners were attended in their last moments by Rev. Mr. Wheeler, who had spent much time with them during their confinement in the prison brig, after their conviction and sentence. Each of the unfortunate men addressed the crowd—attributing his condition to the influence of early evil association, and warning others against the destroying influences of bad company. Thus perished, in the prime of life, three men who, but for those associations and the yielding to the corrupt influences of evil, might have been creditable members of society, lived a life of usefulness, and done honor to themselves and friends. Their ignominious end is a fearful warning of the penalties which vice ever entails upon its followers.

The Sonora Bulletin states that a man named Thomas Butlers was accidently drowned near Annaly Rancho, about the 18th of April. The coroner's jury reported as the cause of his death, the too free use of ardent spirits.

DARING ROBBERY.—The office of Messrs. Adams & Co., at Mormon Island, was robbed at about 10 o'clock on the evening of the 29th April. The facts are as follows: Mr. Nichols, agent at that place, had just retired to his sleeping room in the rear of his office, leaving two assistants to sleep in the main office—they had served their last customers—when three men entered, and appeared to be in search of letters. The two assistants appeared before them to wait upon them, when cocked pistols and drawn knives were presented at them, and they ordered to be quiet, under assurance of instant death if they moved or spoke aloud. One of the scoundrels then proceeded to bind them with deer skin thongs, evidently prepared for the purpose. When this was accomplished and the two men gagged, the robbers proceeded to hunt for the keys of the safe. Unsuccessful in this, they examined their prisoners and took from them all the money they had in their pockets, their watches and pocket-knives, and compelled them to call Mr. Nichols. When Mr. N. responded to their call, they immediately arrested him, tied him hand and foot, all the while surrounding him with drawn knives and cocked pistols, and compelled him to delivor up the key of the safe. They then rifled the safe of its invaluable contents, amounting to about $7,000—by good fortune being the least amount that had been in the office at any one time previous—and decamped, leaving the three men bound hand and foot.

They were assisted in all this by four confede-

rates, who remained outside the office as sentinels. The time occupied in this transaction was nearly three hours. The robbers took matters very coolly, one of them amusing himself all the while reading a late newspaper, while the rest enjoyed some cigars found in the office, and cursed the agent for the poor quality of the weed.

They indulged in conversation among themselves freely, and said that they had their eye upon the place for a long time, but had not before had so good an opportunity of committing the robbery; said that some of their party were on the same business at Salmon Falls, and that they were bound to clean out both places some night, if they had to kill all hands resisting them; that they had men enough to do it, and would carry it through.

Messrs. Adams & Co., have offered $2,000 for the arrest and conviction of the robbers, and 25 per cent. on the amount of money recovered. The money being of but secondary importance to them, or the community, compared with the punishment deserved by such audacious villains.

One of the villains concerned in this robbery has been caught, and is now lodged safely on board the prison brig at Sacramento. His name is withholden for the development of more facts.

We learn from San Jose that on Friday morning last the Court House at that place, formerly the State House of California, was entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at $5,000, and the origin of the fire is charged to an incendiary. The building was occupied by the County Officers. The records and other papers of the county were all saved. They would have been destroyed had it not been that Mr. Houston, the Deputy Clerk, went to his room very early in the morning, and discovered the flames. He had just time to save the papers. The building took fire about a quarter after five in the morning. The materials of which it was constructed were adobes and wood, and in less than three-quarters of an hour the structure presented but a mass of smouldering ruins. Not a wall stands.

At Mokelumne Hill, Pedro Pablo Alvarez, a Chilean, has been committed for an assault with deadly weapons. His victim is dangerously wounded.

At a short distance beyond Murphy's, a pine tree stands in the forest, over 200 feet high, with a circumference of 88 feet.

The Caleveras Chronicle gives favorable accounts of the success of labor in the mines.

A sluice 3,000 feet long is being placed in the old bed of the Mokelumne river.

The Sonora Herald, in an article on the mining interest in Tuolumne county, thinks the business is only as yet in its infancy. Its accounts, generally, are encouraging to the miners.

The Coloma Miners' Advocate says that on Monday, 26th inst., a lump of quartz weighing 100 lbs., one-third of which at least was gold, was taken out of a claim belonging to Dr. Carpenter, at the Columbia House.

A snow storm visited Auburn on Thursday night, 28th April, which continued, says the Placer Herald, next day in a heavy shower of rain.

A now storm visited Coloma on Friday, the 29th, covering the hills.

The following item from the Placerville El Dorado News, which exhibits a healthy tone of public sentiment in that quarter, will be read with pleasure by all,

"Gambling is rapidly on the decline in this place, and sundry young gentlemen of soft fingered notoriety, have been compelled to shoulder the pick and shovel; this is right. The time has come in California, when every man should turn his attention to some *useful* occupation."

The same paper gives the following cheering account of the abatement of another, scarcely less loathsome a pestilence,

"Placerville has at last got rid of the loathsome disease of Small Pox, not a single new case has occurred within the last ten days."

The place is however not entirely rid of all the moral and physical complaints which beset it. The editor of the News, in a lecture to the people on "Town Evils" discourses as follows:

"One other abuse, or nuisance, hangs heavy on your shoulders, and retards the march of the moral improvement of your society, that is, keeping open of stores, &c., on the Sabbath, the same as any other day in the week. These remarks are not intended for Placerville alone, but are equally applicable to many other places I wot of. As the legislature has taken the subject in hand, and are trying to pass what is called a Sunday bill, at present, I shall leave the subject where I found it, and await the result of the labors of that learned body."

The Columbia Gazette states that the small pox has made its appearance among the Indians, and Rancheria just below Springfield. A number of deaths have occurred, mostly however, children. What number have fallen victims to this loathsome disease could not be ascertained from the fact that they burn their dead during the night. The small pox, however, owing to the purity of the California climate, does not prove one-twentieth part as fatal with the California Indians, as it does with the Indians on the immense plains, between Salt Lake and the Missouri River.

May day was celebrated in appropriate style by the pupils of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School in Sacramento.

Election at Benicia.—At the election at Benicia, on Tuesday last, Capt. Alexander Riddle, was elected Mayor by 38 majority.

Gen. M. G. Vallejo is a candidate for re-election to the Mayorality of the town of Sonoma.

From the Atlantic States.

By the arrival of the Pacific Mail Steamer Panama, on Thursday morning, we have papers from the Atlantic States up to the 5th of April. They contain no important political intelligence.

Mrs. Fillmore the wife of the Ex-President died of disease of the lungs at Willard's Hotel in Washington, on the morning of the 30th of March.

The public offices were closed and the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect.

Mrs. Cass the wife of Senator Cass, died at Detroit on the night of the 31st of March, after a long illness.

It is stated that Chief Justice Taney is quite ill at his residence in Baltimore.

Mr. King. The Washington correspondent of the N. Tribune writes as follows:

"I have conversed with a friend who spent last Saturday week with Hon. Wm. R. King, at the plantation of Mr. Shorntrall, near Matanzas, Island of Cuba. Col. King, he represents, to be deblorably emaciated, and entertains no hope of recovering his health. He visits the sugar house on the estate daily, where the boiling operation is going on. His friends think the steam from the sugar kettles proves serviceable, but he is skeptical. He has a horror of dying in a foreign land, and expects to leave in the U. S. Steamship Fulton, about the 1st of April, for Mobile. His nieces, Mrs. Ellis and Miss King, and nephew, Mr Beck, are with him. The proprietor of the estate is a Frenchmen by birth, and is a most kind, hospitable and refined old gentleman.—The Vice President has no appetite, and live upon butter-milk."

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Thursday, April 28.

Senate met. Lieut. Governor in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge.

Mr. Estill made a personal explanation in regard to some report of his remarks on the Extension Bill.—Mr. Walton, from the Committee on mines and mining interests, reported back the bill to define the rights of claimants to the waters of streams in the mining districts of this State. Read a third time and passed.

Mr. Roach, from the Committee on commerce, to whom was referred Assembly bill to provide for the collection of taxes on consigned goods, reported sundry amendments and recommended the passage of the bill.

Mr. Walkup, from the Committee of conference on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on a bill to fix the compensation of County Judges, reported amendments which were conuurred in.

[The bill as now amended, fixes the salary of the County Judge at San Francisco at $6000.]

A bill for the organization of Humboldt County was on motion of Mr. Williams, referred to a Committee with special instructions.

The bill on the subject of the observance of the Sabbath was discussed for some time, and referred to a Committee of three.

House met. Petitions and reports presented.

Mr. Hally made a Report from the Select Committee to which the bill to fund the debt of San Joaquin County, was referred, recommended its passage. Read a third time and passed.

Mr. Redding, of Yuba, introduced a bill to authorize the formation of plank and turnpike roads. Read a second time and referred to the Committee on corporations.

Mr. Saunders introduced a bill concerning certain courts in San Francisco. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. [The bill extends the terms of county and other courts beyond the time at present prescribed by law.]

Friday, April 29.

Senate met. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge.

Bill to provide for the measurement of lumber passed.

The bill to give the advertisement of certain specified papers was taken up and passed by a vote of 12 to 10.

House met. Petitions and reports presented.

Mr. Wing, from Committee on Public Expenditures reported favorable to bill granting $2000 to Prof. Trask to aid him in his geological researches. Bill read and passed.

Bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds and defining their duties, was read and passed.

Bill concerning Notaries Public passed.

House then went into consideration of Mr. McMahon's bill, to establish a State Library, which was read and passed.

Saturday, April 30.

Senate met. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge.

Mr. Hubbs reported back the bill regulating the pay of Assessors. Passed.

Mr. Lott reported from the Committee on Claims, a bill for the payment of sundry small accounts.

A communication was received from the Governor in relation to a combination between the attornies and auctioneers to resist the tax upon consigned goods.—Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Roach introduced a bill for the sale of the interest of the State in the property within the water line front of the city of San Francisco, as defined in and by the act of March 26, 1853. Referred to same Committee.

House met. Mr. Heydenfeldt made a personal explanation in regard to remarks used in reply to Mr. Conness in the heat of the debate yesterday, on the Apportionment bill.

Mr. Owen, from Committee on Corporations, reported favorable to bill for the formation and incorporation of plank road and turnpike companies. After some trifling amendments, the bill was passed.

Senate bill, in relation to the claims of water companies read, and referred to Committee on Mines and Mining Interests.

Senate amendments to Assembly bill for the better publication of legal notices were concurred in.

Senate bill to amend the Corporation act was read and referred to Committee on Corporations.

Senate amendments to bill in relation to County Assessors were concurred in.

Monday, May 2.

Senate met, but there being no quorum present, adjourned.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Petitions presented.

Mr. McMeans offered a resolution that, in contemplation of a probable war with Mexico, arising out of the possession taken of certain territory by Gov. Lane, of New Mexico, a Committee of three be appointed to draft a joint resolution authorizing the forming of companies and the raising of supplies by citizens of the State, to march to some point within the State, near the Gila River, to remain until a requisition shall have been made upon this State for troops. This resolution was after some discussion laid on the table.

Tuesday, May 3.

Senate met. Lieut. Governor in the Chair. Prayer by Chaplain. Reports and petitions presented.

Mr. Sprague, from the majority of the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably to the repeal of the Water Lot Act of March 26, 1853. Report accepted.

Assembly bill for the relief of William Waldo, was taken from the table and considered in Committee of the Whole. [This bill appropriates $27,000 advanced by him to immigrants.] It was reported back to the Senate, discussed at some length, and passed by a vote of 19 ayes, 9 noes.

House met. A communication was received from the Comptroller, setting forth the fact that up to April 22, 1852 the sum of $27, 792.95 had been received from Beach and Water Lot property in San Francisco.

Mr. McCandless presented a petition of citizens of Coloma, praying for the enactment of a law similar to the Maine Liquor Law. Referred to Mr. McCandless as a Special Committee of one,

Mr. McMeans, from Committee on Ways and Means reported favorable to bill concerning licenses.

Bill for the relief of indigent sick was taken from the table, and House went into Committee of the Whole, for its considecation. After discussion on various amendments, Committee rose and reported back the bill to the House.

A resolution was then adopted by vote of 22 to 21, that the bill be re-committed, with instructions to add an amendment by which the county of San Francisco shall, in consideration of the large number of indigent sick arriving there, have a sufficient proportion of the commutation tax to provide for their support.

On motion, the war resolution of Mr. McMeans, offered the day previous, was taken from the table and discussed, after which it was withdrawn.

Mr. Heydenfeldt gave notice that he would introduce a bill to the same effect.

The same gentleman also gave notice that he would, at the end of five days, (as required by the rules) introduce a bill to provide for the calling of a convention to revise the State Constitution.

Wednesday, May 4.

Senate met. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge. A number of petitions and reports presented.

Mr. Keene, from the Committee on State Hospitals, to whom was re-committed a bill for the establishment of a State Insane Asylum and the repeal of existing Hospital laws, with instructions to separate the bill into two parts, as it embraced two different objects—reported two bills in accordance therewith.

The first bill, for establishing a State Insane Asylum, was then considered in Committee of the Whole, and after being amended was passed unanimously.

This bill gives one physician $5000 per annum, and the other physician $3000, with furniture, &c., and makes their term two years. The appointment of the Trustees and the physicians is vested in the Governor.

The bill abolishing the present State Hospital system was taken up and passed.

House met. Several petitions presented.

A bill for compensation of additional clerks to the Comptroller was passed.

A bill for the relief of C. E. Pickett was considered in Committee of the Whole, and after a lengthened discussion, on its final passage was lost. But this vote was re-considered and the bill passed, the payment being made out of the general fund instead of the hospital fund.

The Committee on Hospitals reported back the bill for the relief of the indigent sick, with the amendment contained in the instructions.

The amendments were adopted, and after a protracted discussion the bill was ordered to be engrossed.—Ayes 31, nays 14.

We are indebted to Hon. E. C. Marshall for Congressional documents.

Judge Marvin, Superintendent of Public Instruction for this State, also has our thanks for a copy of his Second Annual Report to the Legislature.

The Pacific Mail Steamer Oregon leaves tomorrow for Panama, with the weekly mail for the Atlantic States.

The Charter Convention still continues to meet, but as yet we have discovered no important amendments made to the City Charter.

Special Notices.

The Union Monthly Concert of prayer for Sabbath Schools will be held in the Presbyterian Church (Rev. A. Williams,) Stockton street, on Monday evening next, 9th inst., at half-past seven o'clock.

The friends of Sabbath Schools are invited to be present.

The Congregational Association of California, will hold its regular and *Annual* Meeting in the Congregational Church in NEVADA CITY, on Wednesday, May 11th, 1853, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Sermon before the Association will be preached by Rev. Tyler Thacher, on the evening of the same day.

JAMES H. WARREN,
April 21, 1853. *Register.*

The Presbytery of San Francisco, will hold its Eighth semi-annual meeting in Nevada, commencing on Tuesday the tenth day of May next. The opening sermon will be delivered by the Moderator, Rev. Eli Corwin of San Jose on Tuesday evening, after which the Presbytery will meet for business

Samuel H. Willey.
San Francisco April 13th 1853. Stated Clerk.

MARRIED.

In this city, On the 1st inst., by Rev. H. P. Gallagher, Mr. Thos. Belew, to Miss Bridget Fletcher, both of this city.

At Hornitis, Mariposa county, by Judge Laseter, Mr. J. A. Browning to Elizabeth Marr.

April 25th, by J. S. Jenkins, Justice of the Peace, Mr. Vicente Vargas, of San Felipe, to Miss Rosario Araus, of, Valparaiso, all formerly of Chile, now of Sonora.

DIED.

On Wednesday, April 27th, at Strawberry Valley, of hemorrhage of the bowels, Mr. Samuel Price, of Marysville, in the 24th year of his age. The deceased emigrated from Sparta- Morrow co., Ohio, to California, in 1849.

In San Jose, April 25th, of consumption, Mr. John H. Murray, aged 35 years, late of Boston, Mass.

In Placerville, April 29th, Livingston Brant, of New York, aged about 25 years.

In Nevada, on the 24th April, Basil Roe, formerly of Noble county, Ohio, aged 25,

In Nevada, April 23, Wm. McConnell, aged about30.

At Grass Valley, April 29th, after a long and suffering illness, which he endured with patient resignation, Dr. J. M. Ten Eyck, of Northville, Mich., aged 33 years.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Our Importers and Commission Merchants generally are doing a very light business, scarcely selling goods enough to re-imburse their freight money, while Jobbers are doing quite a good trade but to *do* it, they are obliged to sell, on more or less credit, which keeps them poor, and constantly under the harrow. Prospects for business for the next four months are very unpromising.—Money market is very stringent, and those who have money to loan get 4 to 5 per cent per month interest, on *good* goods in store at ½ to ⅔ their market value.

Flour.—Sales of "Gallego" and "Haxall" and other approved brands of American, at $10@$10½ per brl.—Chili, in sacks $10 market dull.

CORN MEAL.—$7 per bbl; Half bbl $3½

OATS—Eastern 2c.

BARLEY—The stock is large. We quote sales at 2½c, market dull.

WHEAT.—3c per lb.

HAY—$50 per ton.

HOPS—25c per lb.

CORN—3c per lb for milling.

PORK—Mess $30 per bbl. Clear $32. Fresh Pork 40@45c per lb.

LARD—25c per lb in tins. Kegs 23.

BEEF—Mess at $24 per bbl. Half bbl. $15. Fresh Beef, best cuts 37½c per lb. Mutton 37½@50c per lb.

BUTTER—Goshen, 37½c per lb. Fresh made California Butter at wholesale 62½c per lb. at retail $1 per lb.

EGGS.—Boston retail at 75c California fresh Eggs very scarce and readily command $1.25 per doz.

HAMS—20c per lb. "Billings" 25c. Shoulders 20c.

RICE—Carolina 7c. China 5c per lb. Stock very heavy.

BEANS—Chili 9c.

CANDLES—Adamantine 31; Sperm, 37½ per lb.

SUGARS—China, 7 to 9; New York Crushed 11c; Dutch refined at 10c in Hhd's.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—35c per gallon for the former, and 60 to 65 cts. for the latter. Stuart's Syrup, 75 to 80 cents per gallon.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales at 14½@15½c.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Mowers are now selling at $400 each. — Reapers $450 each. — Grain Cradles, at $10@$15 each.—Hay Rakes $8 per dozen, Horse power do. do. $15@$30 each. — Threshers and Separators with horse power all complete $1000@$1200 each.—Ox Bows $20@$24 per doz.—Ox Yokes $12@15 each.—Plows $15@20 each.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Selling at Eastern cost and charges, desirable styles 25 per cent advance.

HARDWARE—Invoices of well assorted, selling at 5 to 10 per cent advance on Eastern cost. Stocks large—and some jobbers are selling off at *cost*.

L. H. Shovels Ames' Cast Steel, $26 per doz.; D handled Shovels, selling moderately at $12 per doz.; Axe Helves and Pick Helves worth $5 per doz. Hoes $10 per doz.

Nails $5@6 per keg. Pig Iron $45@50 per ton

LIME—$6 per bbl.

BRICK—$27@30. in request. Sales inferior at $24@$25 per M.

DRIED APPLES—10c per. lb; scarce.

DRIED PEACHES—Chili, 25c @ 30c per lb

SALARATUS—8c per lb.

SHOT—Sales assorted, at $1 50 per bag.

VINEGAR—25c per gallon.

STARCH—12c per lb.

CHEESE—Eastern Cheese, 30@35c per lb

MACKEREL—$15 per bbl; Half $8; Kitts $4; Quarter bbls. $8.

CODFISH—$6@8 per cwt.

SALMON—Fresh in great abundance, retailing at 10c per lb.

HONEY—20 to 25c per lb.

PAINTED PAILS—$4½ per doz. Painted Tubs, in nests $10.

BROOMS—$4 @ $5 per doz.

HARNESS LEATHER—35c per lb.

POTATOES—11@12c per pound.

ONIONS.—A cargo of Hobart Town onions sold at 40c per lb.

MANILA ROPE—15c per lb. in lots.

RAISINS—Best Malaga, $3½ per box.

DRY GOODS.—In most descriptions nothing more than a moderate jobbing business is doing. We notice some inquiry for domestic Cottons for export, with sale to a small extent; 40 Bales ¾ Brown Shirting at 5½c.; 20 do. ⅞ at 6c.; 23do. 4-4 Brown Sheeting at 9½c; 15 do. 30 inch Brown Drills at 9c.

STOVES, METALS, HARDWARE &C.

300 PREMIUM STOVES—6 to 10 inches;
200 "Queen of the West" and "Lady of the Lake," do 7 to 10 inches;
100 "New Worlds," 7 to 10 in.
100 "Vulcan" and "Iron Witches." 7 to 10 in.
300 Parlor Stoves and six plates, assorted kinds and sizes.
50 Leviathan Stoves suitable for Hotels and Restaurants.

SHEET IRON.
20,000 lbs Tom Iron, Nos 10 to 20.
10,000 lbs. Sheet Iron, Nos. 21 to 27.
Wire—15,000 lbs. Wire, Nos. 5 to 20.
Zinc—10,000 lbs. Zinc, Nos. 9 to 10.
Russia Iron—3,000 lbs. Nos. 8 and 10.
Tin Plate—1c. 1x. 1xx. 10 × 14.;—1c. 1x. 1xx. 14 × 20;—12 × 12. 1x.

Hard Ware—

Anvils;	Sledges;
Vices;	Crow Bars;
Blacksmiths' Bellows;	Stone Hammers;
Picks;	Trace and Cable Chains;
Pick Handles;	Hoes;
Axes;	Cross Cut and Mill Saws;
Hand Saws;	Table and Pocket Cutlery;
Tap Borers;	Butter & Cheese Tryers;
Brass Cocks;	Butcher Knives;
Pad Locks;	Store, Door, Cupboard, Till and French Locks;
Rat Traps;	
Lanterns;	Brass and Japanned Candlesticks;
Augurs;	
Socket Chisels;	Files;
Bench Screws;	Bench Planes;
Plane Irons;	&c., &c.

50 dozen Rowland's Long-hangled Shovels;
25 do do Short-handled do.
25 do Dunzea & Rhodes' Long-handled Shovels.
25 do Ames' Short-handled Shovels.

Also—A good assortment of BRITANNIA WARE, consisting of TEA SETS; TEA AND COFFEE POTS; Tea and Coffee URNS; 2—3—4 and 6 quart PITCHERS—covered and uncovered; CASTORS; CANDLESTICKS; BARR MUGGS; MOLASSES CUPS; SEGAR LIGHTS; &c.

TINMAN'S TOOLS AND MACHINES,
And Goods suitable for Tinners' Business.
For sale by
J. W. BRITTAN,
Sacramento Street, near Front.
San Francisco, April 27, 1853. 3mo—82

EX FLYING DUTCHMAN AND JOHN GILPIN:
Just received—
500 doz cotton half Hose, assorted colors and qualities;
200 doz merino half Hose, do do do.
300 doz knit woollen half Hose;
50 doz superior lambs wool half Hose;
100 doz white and mixed merino Under Shirts and Drawers;
50 doz gray flannel Under Shirts and Drawers;
200 doz blue, red and grey flannel Over Shirts;
100 doz Hickory Shirts;
100 doz check Shirts;
200 doz white Shirts.
Also—A full assortment of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
of every quality and description, and for sale at the market rates
By JOHNSON & CANFIELD,
Feb 25—1mo 169 Clay street

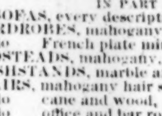
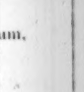
REMOVAL.

T. J. NEVINS, the SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, has removed to the Phœnix Block, No. 174½ Clay Street, Room No. 2, 3d floor, where he has for sale, the History of the United States in Spanish, and a variety of Text Books for Schools. March 1

SPECIAL NOTICE.
RICH AND SPLENDID

FURNITURE,

Of all descriptions; BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c., Recently received per Clipper Ships, and now opened for inspection at the Depot of
HOWES & CO.,
No. 180 Montgomery Street,
2 doors from Genella's Crockery Store, near Jackson Street.
Messrs. HOWES & CO.
Would give notice to their customers and the public generally that they have now on hand and will sell at the
Lowest Rates for Cash
A great variety FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDS, &c., &c. consisting in part as follows:
PARLOR SETS—Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut, in Plush, Brocatelle and Hair.
CHAMBER SETS—with and without marble tops.
SOFAS—of every style, in Rosewood, Mahogany, and Black Walnut.
LOUNGES—of various patterns.
BUREAUS—with or without Marble tops.
SECRETARIES—of every style.
OFFICE DESKS— do do.
ROCKING CHAIRS—stuffed in Hair, Plush, and Brocatelle, and with cane and wood seats.
GOTHIC CHAIRS—in hair, plush, and brocatelle.
PARLOR do do do do.
DINING do cane and wood seat.
OFFICE do do do.
CHILDREN'S CHAIRS—high dining and rocking.
NURSE do in hair and cane,
SEWING do do do.
BEDSTEADS—various kinds.
TABLES—Centre, Card, and Dining, in Mahogany and Black Walnut
EXTENSION TABLES—Mahogany and Black Walnut.
WRITING DESKS.
SIDEBOARDS.
TABLES—Reading, Toilet, and Work Tables.
WARDROBES—Mahogany and Pine.
CLOCKS, of various patterns;
SETTEES, cane and wood;
Towel Stands, light stands and table desks;
Children's Cribs, trundle beds, toy bedsteads, &c. for children's use; MATTRESSES, hair and moss;
PILLOWS—BOLSTERS—Feather and Hair.
FEATHER BEDS—and Feathers by the lb.
Counterpanes, Comforters, Blankets, and Pillow Slips.
Wool and Jute Mats, Dusters, Brushes, &c.; with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
Our Goods are purchased by a resident partner in the Eastern States, and we feel confident that no concern can UNDERSELL US, or offer greater inducements to wholesale and retail purchasers.
Families, Landlords and Dealers, will please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves, to give them PERFECT SATISFACTION both in Quality and Price.
HOWES & CO., 180 Montgomery St.,
2 doors from Genelia's Crockery Store.
San Francisco, April 29, 1853. —82

GEO. O. WHITNEY'S
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
Brick Store, Sacramento street,
Between Kearny and Montgomery, San Francisco.
JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE AND MORE VAVIED ASSORTMENT OF

FURNITURE

than has ever been exhibited for sale in this city.
These invoices have been selected by my agent expressly for this market, and a repetition of the same will be received by every clipper.
I am now prepared to sell at LOWER RATES than ever heretofore, and invite those desirous of purchasing to call and examine my stock,
IN PART CONSISTING OF—
500 SOFAS, every description,
WARDROBES, mahogany, walnut, cherry and pine,
do French plate mirrors,
BEDSTEADS, mahogany, French, common and medium,
WASHSTANDS, marble and wood,
CHAIRS, mahogany hair seat
do cane and wood,
do office and bar room,
do rocking, all patterns,
BUREAUS, mahogany and walnut,
do marble top,
do side case,
TABLES, card and centre,
do extension dining,
do work and side,
SIDEBOARDS, mahogany and marble,
do with shelves,
WHATNOTS, corner and others,
LOOKING GLASSES, mahogany and gilt,
do do French plate,
TOILET GLASSES, one, two and three draws,
PARLOR SETS, rosewood and mahogany,
do plush and brocatelle,
CHILDREN'S CRIBS AND CRADLES,
COUNTING HOUSE DESKS,
WASH SINKS, lined with zinc,
PAINTED CHAMBER SETS,
SETTEES, wood and cane,
MATTRESSES, hair, moss, straw, &c.
BILLOWS, comforters, sheets and pillow cases,
3000 lbs. picked Curled Hair,
5000 lbs. live Geese Feathers,
50 bales Picked Moss. m4 3m

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT BENICIA.
REV. C. M. BLAKE has established himself with his family, at this beautiful and accessable locality, where he will receive a few boarding pupils, to whom thorough instruction will be afforded in all the branches of English and Classical Education. Charges Moderate.
For Circulars, and further information apply personally, or by mail. Refer to

His Excellency, Gov. BIGLER,	Capt. E. KNIGHT.
Hon. PAUL K. HUBBS,	Rev. T. DWIGHT HUNT,
Rev. S. WOODBRIDGE,	" S. H. WILLEY,
" JAMES WOODS,	" J. A. BENTON,
" I. H. BRAYTON,	" J. H. WARREN,

Benicia, Oct. 15 tf

NOTICE.—The subscriber having sold his Stock and Business to Messrs SAWYER, JOHNSON & HARVEY, takes pleasure in recommending them to his old friends and the public generally
ROBERT MARTSH.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of dealing in
PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, GLASS, &C.
In all its branches, under the firm of
SAWYER, JOHNSON & HARVEY;
At No. 139 Sansome Street, three doors from Washington Street.
Having purchased the Stock and Business of Robert Martsh, Esq., we shall keep constantly on hand a large supply of merchandise in our line, and hope to receive a continuance of trade from his friends, our own; and the public generally.
WM. B. SAWYER,
SILAS W. JOHNSON,
JAMES C. HARVEY.
San Francisco, April 4th 1853. ap22 3m

EXCELSIOR PRINTING OFFICE,
128 CLAY STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE NIANTIC HOTEL
WHITTON, TOWNE & Co., Proprietors.
THIS OFFICE
Is supplied with a large variety of new and beautiful Type, Cuts, Borders, Vignettes, &c., and improved Machine Presses, Enabling the proprietors to execute all kinds of
Letter-Press Printing,
In superior style, promptly, and at very reasonable prices.
March, 1853. 74tf

WILLIAM H. STOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No.4, Maynard's Fire Proof Stores,
California Street, San Francisco.
N. B, W. H. S., makes no purchases of any description of property on his own account, but generally has a large assortment of Merchandise for sale on consignment. He respectfully tenders his services to any persons who may wish to employ an agent for the sale of merchandise or other property, or for making investments. jy 23 tf

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
AUSTIN & LOBDELL,
GENTLEMEN'S GENERAL FURNISHING STORE,
Clay Street, 3d door above Montgomery,
San Francisco.
Always on hand, the largest and best selected stock of Clothing to be found on the Pacific Coast, from the celebrated Manufactories of Wyman & Co., and Jennings & Co., New York.
Gentlemen visiting San Francisco, in want of any article in the Clothing line, are invited to call.
☞ QUALITY AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL.
j14tf

WM. B. COOKE, GEO. L. KENNY, GEO. STURTEVANT.
WHOLESALE BOOKSTORE & STATIONERS' HALL.
COOKE, KENNY & CO.,
Corner of Merchant and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS of English, French and American Fancy and Staple Stationery.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Law, Medical, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books.
Agents and Dealers in American and Foreign Magazines, Reviews and Newspapers.
☞ Blank Books made to order on the shortest notice.

STOUT & McKEE,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
OFFER for sale
SHEETINGS, DRILLS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS.
TABLE LINENS, DIAPERS.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C.
An extensive assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES.
City and Country buyers are invited to call.
Battery street, near Sacramento street.
feb25 STOUT & McKEE.

ATTENTION FARMERS, AND THRESHERS.—The celebrated Rochester Threshing Machines, Manufactured by Pitts & Hall, with separator attached, and double pinion, eight horse power. These unrivaled machines took the premium at the New York Fair of 1852.
The above machines were manufactured expressly for this market, with duplicate parts, so that they can be readily repaired by a person who has had a long experience in the manufacture of such machines, whose services can be procured either for starting or repairing the same by application to BRYANT & CO., where said machines are for sale, to arrive.
BRYANT & CO.
Agricultural Warehouse, corner of California and Battery Streets.
N. B. Ketchum & Manna's Mowing Machines and McCormick & Haney's Reapers for sale. ap15

SAW MILL MACHINERY,
FOR CIRCULAR AND SASH SAWS, together with Steam Engines and Boilers to run with the same.
Quartz machinery from the most approved patterns, made at the shortest notice and greatly reduced prices.
At PACIFIC IRON FOUNDRY. First Street above mission.
On hand Engines 9 inch and 12 inch Cylinders with boilers and fixtures complete, for sale low. a 1 2m

MACHINERY FOR FLOUR MILLS.
WE have on hand all patterns required for FLOURING MILLS and will furnish MACHINERY at the shortest notice.
HINCKLEY & CO.
Pacific Foundry,
may 6 3m First Street, foot of Mission.

COIT & BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE,
(FIRE PROOF,)
Corner of Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, California.
Represented by
WILLIAM H. COIT, Esq., 176 Broadway, New York.
REFER TO
Henry Dwight, Jr., Esq.,
Messrs. Cyrus W. Field & Co.,
" Delapierre, Baldwin & Co.
John W. Quincy, Esq.,
Messrs. A. B. Allen & Co — New York.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
HORSE-POWERS, &c.—PER "HANNAH THORNTON" —Just arrived,
Allen's improved Two-Horse Tread Power;
Allen's improved Tresher and Separator;
Allen's Excelsior Fanning Mills;
Wood-sawing Machine, for horse-power;
Hay Cutters; Grain Cradles;
Grain or Coffee Mill, with pulley and crank;
Horse Rakes; 18 Revolving Rakes;
Hay Rakes; 20 dozen Hoes;
Hall's improved Thresher, Separator and Cleaner;
8-Horse Power in store;
Toplin's Circular Horse-power 1 to 6;
McCormick's Reapers, 3 in store.
On Commission, for sale by
COIT & BEALS,
a8 1m Corner Clay and Battery sts

ASPARAGUS ROOTS,
Just received 23,000, three years old, in fine order, if not sold within ten days, we would be glad to make an arrangement with some Farmer or Gardener, to set them out on shares.
AILANTHUS or TREE OF HEAVEN:—Seeds of this beautiful shade tree:—
TOP ONIONS for seed:—
LOCUST SEED:—
ONION SEED:—
WATERMELLON SEED, a new and superior varity.
TOBACCO SEED:—
CELERY SEED for sale on Commission by
COIT & BEALS,
corner of Clay and Battery Streets. a1 1m

REAPERS!! McCORMICKS REAPERS.
FOUR of these celebrated GRAIN REAPERS for sale on commission at our Brick Ware House, corner of Clay and Battery Streets.
ALSO,—BUCK WHEAT FOR SEED;
WATER MELLON SEED;
APPLE SEED;
LOCUST SEED,
COIT & BEALS

MOWING MACHINES.
IN Store—two of KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINES, which are considered the best and simplest in use, being capable of cutting readily all the fine, wiry grass, which grows so prolific in this State, and WARRANTED to cut and spread an acre per hour of ANY KIND OF GRASS with one span of horses, on all lands free from obstructions, as well as done with a scythe by the best of mowers.
Also—TOP ONION SEED, per Express.
BUCKWHEAT, FOR SEED—20 bushels just received;
Fanning Mills, Ox Bows, Grain Cradles, Miners' Hoes;
Mexican Spurs and Bits, Water Melon Seed, Peach Stones;
Locust Seed, Apple Seeds, Onion Seed, Tobacco Seed;
On commission and for sale by
COIT & BEALS,
March 11, 1853. Corner of Clay and Battery sts.

COIT & BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, fire-proof stsre, corner of Clay and Battery Streets, offer for sale, in store and ex ship.
4000 Rolls PAPER HANGINGS, ex Wild Pigeon;
800 Boxes SOAP; CORN STARCH;
FANNING MILLS—24 Grant's large size;
CANAL BARROWS; DIRT CARTS; HAND CARTS;
HARNESS LEATHER—2000 lbs. oak and hemlock tanned;
WHIP LASHES—Buckskin and Horsehide;
Buckskin GLOVES and MITTENS; CHAMOIS SKINS;
WATER MELON SEED—200 lbs. in store;
ONION SEED—150 lbs. in store;
PEACH STONES—20 bushels in store;
ASPARAGUS ROOTS—6500, three years old;
CELERY SEED (white solid)—grown in California;
BUTTER—fresh California made;
TOBACCO SEED; HOPS; CIGARS;
HAY and GARDEN RAKES;
PICK HELVES; MEXICAN SPURS and BITTS;
PLANTATION HOES, handled; STRAW CUTTERS;
Markham's best Concave Goose Neck HOES;
INDIA RUBBER GOODS—of J. Cobb;
Ladies' BOOTS; Ladies' GAITERS;
Gent's COATS, GLOVES and LEGGINS—A good assortment;
STRAWBERRIES; RASPBERRIES; PEACHES;
CURRENT JELLY; PINEAPPLES; CHERRIES, etc.;
YELLOW LOCUST SEED.
On commission, for sale by
Feb. 25. 3m COIT & BEALS, Brick Store.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
FARMERS! *Take Notice*, that we have now on the way, per Clipper Ships and in Store, 50 FANNING MILLS of large size—Grant's Patent.
HALL'S THRESHERS and SEPARATORS, Rochester Improved 8 Horse Power with all the late improvements.
Also—TOPLIN'S extra 20 feet CIRCULAR 1 to 6 HORSE POWER CANAL BARROWS; HAND CARTS; WHIFFLE TREES, &c.
SCHNELBYS' PATENT SELF-REAPING and MOWING MACHINES.
HUSSEY'S latest improved PREMIUM REAPING and MOWING MACHINE, with Side Deliverer, being the IDENTICAL Machine exhibited at the Fair, and THE ONE which took the FIRST Premium.
Four of PRENTICE & PAGE'S FLOURING MILLS, with FRENCH BURR STONES, all complete.
EAGLE PLOWS; STRAW CUTTERS; PICK HELVES;
ELIPTIC SPRING DRAY CARTS;
EXPRESS WAGONS; CARRIAGE BOLTS, &c.
CIRCULAR SAWS—60 inch and other kinds.
BEREA GRIND STONES, from Ohio, superior quality.
FENCING WIRE; GRAIN CRADLES, HORSE RAKES, and many other articles too numerous to mention, on Consignment, for sale by
Feb. 25, 1853. COIT & BEALS. 3m

EXCELSIOR FAMILY SOAP.
FAMILIES, MINERS, LAUNDRY-MEN, take notice, that the EXCELSIOR SOAP, will save nearly one-half the labor usually required in washing.
Directions for using Excelsior Family Soap.
Cold or warm water—either soft, hard or salt—may be used with perfect success. Rub the soap upon the clothes, and then put them to soak for three or four hours, then take them and rinse them out. They will require but little rubbing after soaking, and no boiling is required, as is usual with other soaps. A large washing can be done in one third less time and trouble and expense than with any soaps known. This soap is warranted not to injure in any way the slightest fibre, or the skin, or any thing that it is applied to. It will remove any kind of Grease, Paint, Tar, Ink, or Stains, &c., from goods, without the least injury.
Instruction pour servir se Savon Excelsior.
Frottez le linge avec le savon laissez le apres pendant une nuit dans l'eau et lavez le apres frottez le bien dans de l'eau chaude ou froide.
Se estrega la ropa con el jabon, la remojan toda una noche el dia siguiente la estregan otra vez, y en fin la laven bien sea en agua fria o caliente.
1000 Boxes, 25 and 35 lbs. each in Store, for sale on Commission, by COIT & BEALS,
Fire-proof Store, corner Clay and Battery sts,
Feb. 25, 1853. 3m. San Francisco.

AGRICULTURAL WARE HOUSE.
Corner of California and Battery Sts.
BRYANT & CO., now have on hand and shall be constantly receiving a full assortment of Agricultural and Mining Implements. Shelf Hardware, Carpenters' and Smiths' Tools: consisting in part of the following, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.
RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO., PROUTY & MEARS, A. B. ALLEN, and other makers of PLOUGHS.
EXTRA PLOUGH POINTS, FOLDING and SQUARE HARROWS.
SEED SOWERS and CORN SHELLERS.
OX YOKES and BOWS.
LOG, TRACE and HALTER CHAINS.
HAY and MANURE FORKS.
GARDEN and FIELD RAKES.
POTATO HOOKS, SCYTHES and SNATHS
GRAIN CRADLES and FIELD ROLLERS.
THERMOMETER and other CHURNS.
POST SPADES and POST AUGERS.
FENCING WIRE, HORSE POWER THRASHING MACHINES.
SUGAR, SPICE, CORN and COFFEE MILLS.
AMES' ROGERS' FIELD, GAYS' L. and S. HANDLED C. S. SHOVELS.
THE CALIFORNIA SHOVEL a superior article.
COLINS' PICKS.
SLUICE FORKS and TOM IRON.
IRON BARS and SLEDGES.
SMITHS' BELLOWS and FORGES.
SMITHS' HAMMERS and TONGS.
BOILER MAKER'S SHEARS.
PUNCHES and ROLLERS.
TURNING and DRILLING LATHES.
GEAR WHEELS and DRIVING PULLIES.
WATER WHEELS, MILL IRONS, BITTING MILL, CROSS CUT and PIT SAWS, CIRCULAR SAWS, from 10c 54 INCHES.
POWDER, SHOT and PERCUSSION CAPS.
FRESH GARDEN, FLOWER and GRASS SEEDS.
CALIFORNIA FLOWER SEEDS in small packages of 30 varieties.
RASPBERRY BUSHES. feb25tf

PIONEER BOOK STORE.
MARVIN & HITCHCOCK.
168 MONTGOMERY ST. NEAR WASHINGTON.
OFFER for sale a large and well selected stock comprising everything in the Book, Stationery and Music line.
Miscellaneous literature in great variety; all the standard works of Poetry, History, Biography and Science.
Law and Medical Books—three fine invoices just received;
Music Books, Church Instruction for every instrument;
School Books of all kinds;
Blank Books of every description and size;
Letter, Cap and Folio post papers all qualities;
Card board in sheets and cut;
Copying Books, Letter presses, Ink, &c.
Porte Monnaies, letter clips, penracks, &c.,
Pocket cutlery of the finest quality;
Chessmen and Chinese backgammon boards;
Porcelain Slates—Water Colors, Pallets;
Writing desks and Portfolios—all sizes;
Manifold letter writers, a fine assortment;
Fancy Inkstands—Porcelain and Glass;
Sheet Music per every steamer;
Flutes, Fifes, Claronets, Drums, Cymbals;
Guitars, Violins, Banjoes;
Violin and Guitar strings, &c. &c. &c.
We invite attention to the above stock, to which we are making additions by the arrival of large invoices per every clipper from New York. Orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to. MARVIN & HITCHCOCK.

HOME FOR THE SICK.
No. 118 Dupont Street, S. E. Corner Pine
SAN FRANCISCO.
DR. BOURNE HYDRIATIC, (OR WATER CURE) PHYSICIAN,
Having selected the above location, easy of excess, yet commanding one of the most picturesque, extensive and varied prospects; and having furnished his house in a style which will insure the "HOME" comfort of invalids, (ladies or gentlemen,) and be promotive of their speedy restoration to health, offers its advantages to those requiring them. Water treatment is preeminently valuable in acute or chronic diseases, and Dr. Bourne's of exhibiting it, renders it as agreeable to the patient, as it is efficacious in removing the disease, and superior to all others medicine. Dr. Bourne does not fraternize in practice with any of the 'pathists,' nor his system with the 'pathics'—hence he is *ists* neither 'other,' 'similar,' nor 'water disease,' but simply proceeds at once to assist nature in effecting her own cure—therefore requires not drugs, nor ocean, lakes, nor mill pond of water to effect his purposes. Judge ye who are interested.
Dr. Bourne is assisted by Mrs E. J. Hall, M. D.
☞ Isthmus fever and all diseases incident to the voyage hither, will be most successfully treated. Charges in all cases as reasonable as possible, and every attention rendered. ap 22 tf

STEAM FOR MAZATLAN.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS, via. PANAMA.
Departure from Long Wharf.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMER,
OREGON,
1,400 tons.
A. V. H. LeRoy, Esq., Commander,
Will leave for PANAMA, with Passengers, Treasure, and the Way Mails, touching at Monterey, San Diego, Mazatlan, San Blas and Acapulco,
On SATURDAY, May 7th, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
Treasure for shipment will be received at the office, until 4 o'clock, Friday evening, April 29th.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board, or to
E. KNIGHT, Agent,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.
The Oregon will be followed by the steamship John L. Stephens, on Monday, May 16th. au28

FOR OREGON.
DEPARTURE FROM LONG WHARF.

The Pacific Mail steamship company's Steamer
FREMONT,
800 tons, A. M. Burns, Esq., Commander,
Will leave Long Wharf, for PORTLAND, Oregon,
ON FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6th, at 9 o'clock
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board, or to E. KNIGHT, Agent,
April 30. Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff Sts.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S LINE,
FOR PANAMA.
ONE of this Company's splendid and well ventilated steamers will be despatched on the 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th of each month, with the United States Mail.
These vessels, in accommodations, speed and safety, are unsurpassed. They are supplied with provisions of the best quality, and every attention paid to the comfort of passengers.
☞ An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamer.
j 7 3m

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.
A Joint Stock Company—Capital $300,000.
DIRECTORS:

HENRY WELLS,	WILLIAM G. FARGO,
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON,	JAMES McKAY,
ELIJAH P. WILLIAMS,	A. REYNOLDS,
EDWIN B. MORGAN,	A. M. C. SMITH,
HENRY D. RICE,	

EDWIN B. MORGAN, President.
JAMES McKAY, Secretary.
Having made advantageous arrangements with the United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies for transportation, we are now prepared to forward
Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, Packages, Parcels & Freight of all kinds to and from NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS and SAN FRANCISCO—thence to Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Mokelumne Hill, Portland, Oregon City, and all the principal towns of California and Oregon.
OUR REGULAR EXPRESS FOR NEW YORK will be despatched from San Francisco *four times a month*, on or about the 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th of each month, BY THE MAIL STEAMERS.
Returning—Will leave New York for San Francisco on or about the 5th, 13th, 20th, and 28th of each month—through both ways in charge of OUR OWN MESSENGERS to destination.
OUR EXPRESS FROM NEW ORLEANS will leave on or about the 7th, 15th, 22d and 30th of each month. From San Francisco for New Orleans on the same days as the Express for New York.
GOLD DUST FORWARDED TO THE U. S. MINTS AT PHILADELPHIA AND NEW ORLEANS on the most favorable terms.
Treasure and Small Parcels received for shipment up to the latest moment before the departure of the Steamers.
Treasure Insured under open policies in some of the best New York Companies, or at Lloyd's, in London, at the option of shippers.
OUR REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY EXPRESS FOR OREGON, is despatched by the Steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
INLAND ROUTES.
An Express for Sacramento and Marysville is despatched DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, P. M., in charge of trusty and careful Messengers, connecting at Sacramento with Rhodes and Lusk's Daily Express to Shasta and Yreka, and with Hunter & Co's Daily Express to Placerville, and all parts of Eldorado county.
A DAILY EXPRESS is sent from our office in Sacramento, to Rough and Ready, Grass Valley, Nevada, Auburn, Ophir, Yankee Jim's, Coloma and Georgetown.
Todd's Express for Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Mariposa, and all the principal Camps in the Southern Mines, is despatched daily from our office in San Francisco.
Our MESSENGERS are supplied with Iron Safes for the security of treasure entrusted to their care.
OUR CONNECTIONS ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE are equal if not superior to those of any other California Express. We connect at New York with the following well-known lines, viz: *The American Express Company*, running via Buffalo and Dunkirk, to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Galena, &c. *The Harnden Express* to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c. *Pullen, Virgil & Co's Vermont and Canada Express. Davenport, Mason & Co's New Bedford Express*, and *Livingston, Wells & Co's European Express.*
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
Offices, No. 16 Wall Street, New York. No. 11 Exchange Place, New Orleans. No. 114 Montgomery St., San Francisco.
April 8, 1853.

DR. A. S. WRIGHT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
And General Agent for the California and Quartz Mining Agency and Mineralogical Assay Office.
Wells' Fire proof Building, corner of Clay and Montgomery sts. San Francisco.
TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, Importers and Supercargoes: Owing to the immense number of miners, and mining capitalists frequenting the above named establishment and the great opportunity that is offered for the sale of all kinds of goods, it has been thought advisable to connect therewith a
GENERAL COMMISSION HOUSE
for the receiving, forwarding and sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, or any other article of commerce suited for our market.
Also, every attention will be given for the sale of Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Dr. Wright's Gold Amalgamator, and Mining Implements.
In the Mineralogical Assay Department, all kinds of Minerals are assayed: Quartz rock tested, in lots of from one to one hundred lbs; Quicksilver or badly retorted Gold refined; Auriferous black sands cleaned or purchased; Gold Specimens valued or bought; California Mineral Specimens furnished to order.
Also, the art of testing minerals for the precious metals, taught in 15 lessons.
Captains of vessels, and Miners are requested to send to this office such rare specimens as may come under their notice, whether pertaining to the mineralogical, vegetable or fossil kingdoms, where they will meet with a ready sale for the same.
N. B.—Chemicals and Reagents, Chemical and Mineralogical Books, Quicksilver, Crucibles, Retorts, &c., &c., furnished at this office. 114

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
127 Sansome street,
Between Washington and Merchant streets.
HAVE now in store, and will be constantly receiving a large assortment of
BUILDERS, MINERS, MACHINISTS, AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
Which they offer at wholesale on favorable terms, consisting in part, viz:
MINING TOOLS—200 dozen shovels, spades, hoes, picks, rakes, crow-bars, forks, &c.
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS—Anvils, sledges, stocks and dies, locks, files, bellows, "G" horse nails, boiler rivets, emery.
BUILDER'S TOOLS—Planes, augers, chisels, saws, locks, axes and adzes, a large assortment.
CIRCULAR SAWS—From 6 to 52 inch cross-cut, pit, and mill saws, a large assortment.
BELTING—1000 feet assorted widths; also lace leather.
NAILS AND SPIKES—500 casks cut and wrought, assorted.
CUTLERY—Razors, scissors, knives, extra and common.
WIRE—1000 lbs. brass and copper, also wire-cloth.
VICES—Parker's and wrought iron and iron bench screws.
PUMPS—"Douglass'" common and force, and hydraulic rams.
SCALES—Extra large and smaller sizes platform and beam.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS—Knives and forks, spoons, extra and common, sad irons, shovels and tongs, and standards, trays, try pans, bake pans, coffee mills, a large supply.
SHOT AND BALLS—500 kegs assorted numbers.
POWDER—Dupont's sporting and blasting, safety fuse.
GUNS—Rifles, carbines, pistols, powder flasks, &c.
NETS AND SEINES—Agency for the New England Co.
BRISTOL BRICKS—20 cases.
SHOE FINDINGS—A constant supply.
SADDLERY HARDWARE—A large assortment, also horse nets.
IRON DOORS AND SHUTTERS—50 pairs complete.
f43m

GEO. F. REEVE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
Has just received a fresh invoice of
RICH JEWELRY,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.
AMONG which are many new and elegant designs of Bar Rings and Pins. Also, Table Silver Ware, the stock of which is warranted equal to Coin, and the workmanship unsurpassed.—Persons in want of these articles, or of any other in our line, such as Fine Watches, Fancy Goods or Jewelry in general, are invited to examine our assortment, with the assurance that the prices will be the lowest for which goods of the same class can be purchased in the city.
Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.
No. 155 Montgomery street, corner Merchant, San Francisco.
feb25 3m

NEW STYLES OF CLOTHING.
JUST received a large and complete
ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING,
Of the latest styles, comprising
Overcoats, blk and col'd doeskin, French castor cloth, knotted beaver and Devonshire kersey.
Blk and col'd French cloth frock and dress coats;
Blk and col'd French cloth shooting coats, new styles;
Blk and col'd French cloth riding coats, new styles;
Blk and col'd French cloth sack coats, new styles;
Blk doeskin, cassimere and Banjean's French fig'd cass. pants;
Fancy doeskin and cass, pants of every quality and style;
New styles of tweed cass. pilot and kersey business coats;
New and elegant styles of blk and col'd emb'd cass. vests;
Plain and fancy Marseilles, silk, satin, cass. velvet cashmere bombazine and drab of every variety of color and style.
ALSO,
A full assortment of—
BOYS COLTHING.
The above goods are direct from our manufactory and in quality, style or workmanship cannot be surpassed, and will be sold at very low rates at wholesale or retail.
By JOHNSON & CANFIELD,
a8 f 169 Clay street.

GIHON & JOHNSON,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
Sacramento Street, north side, 4 doors above Montgomery
SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand and for sale, at reasonable prices, Law, Medical, Theological, Juvenile, School, Blank and Miscellaneous Books; Letter Paper, Cap, and Note Papers; Envelopes and Visiting Cards; Inks, Pens, Inkstands, and every variety of Plain and Fancy Stationery; and an extensive assortment of recent Cheap Publications.
Retail Dealers, Agents, &c., will find it to their advantage to visit this establishment.

Morals of Trade.

The Rev. Dr. Vinton delivered an eloquent lecture at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the "Progress of Commerce," in the course of which he quoted the following fine lines from the poet, Young:

"Trade, barb'rous lands can polish fair,
Make earth well worth the wise man's care,
Call forth her forests, charm them into fleets;
Can make one house of human race—
Can bid the distant poles embrace—
Here every sun, and India, India meets.

Trade, monarchs crown and art imports;
With bounty e'en with laurel courts.
Trade gives fair virtue fairer still to shine,
Enacts those guards of gain, the laws,
Exalts e'en Freedom's glorious cause.
Trade, warned by Tyre, O! make religion thine

Merchants! religion is the care
To grow as rich as angel are—
To know false coin from true—to sweet
The mighty stake secure, beyond
The strongest tie of field or fund.
Commerce gives gold, religion makes it gain."

Poison Oak.

This is commonly a low shrub two to four feet high, with somewhat variable foliage; in the early leaf and growing period its tender shoots are dull red with a gross varnished surface, at maturity the color is green, but in autumn it assumes a bright scarlet or red hue. The leaves are tri-foliate (i. e. in 3's) on pretty long foot-stalks, somewhat heart-shaped at the base, the lateral leaflets one-sided or wider on one side of the mid-rib than the other, entire, or a few blunt teeth, or often irregularly lobed with open indentitures resembling the oak-leaf; hence the common name of Poison Oak. It has really no relation whatever to the oaks, but is a species of the Sumach, known botanically as the *Rhus Toxicodendron*. For all practical purposes there is no difference, between the blunt or sharp-pointed, toothed, or lobe-leafed kinds. (The Poison Sumach proper, of swamps, is not likely to be confounded with the above.) This shrub is now in bloom, several racemes of greenish yellow flowers, somewhat like the garden currant, spring from the axils or from the sides of the general leaf foot-stalks—the berries are roundish and smooth, about the size of the smallest peas and of a pale chestnut, yellowish grey, or more commonly whitish ashy color when ripe.

In every section of California we need but to introduce the subject, to hear a tale of the sore affliction of some unlucky wight who has fallen a victim in a greater or less degree to this poison shrub—to avoid it, is impossible, for it is ever-present along our path; not to know it, is both dangerous to ourselves and others; several instances have come to our knowledge recently of ladies being poisoned by boquets, presented with the kindest intentions. Many persons we are aware plume themselves upon their own peculiar exemption from its influence, but we have seen cause in our personal experience to be cautious; we often handle it with care, and recollect on one occasion to have accidentally chewed it, swallowed the juice, and carelessly smeared face and hands and were not poisoned; at other times we have been among the sufferers. Some persons are very susceptible being poisoned by simply coming within the sphere of this shrub, without touching it. The poison is also sometimes so absorbed into the system as to be eliminated upon the surfaee in such quantities (by long continued perspiration and other favorable susceptibilities) as to appear nearly every season for ten or twenty years after the first original poisoning (Col. C. of Ga., is an exemplification of this latter term of years) a few have been obliged to abandon our mines altogether, while others have actually lost their lives from the effects of the poison.

This low shrub seeks the shade, although common in very dry localities and open exposures; it is wonderfully changed in general appearance by its locality; when flourishing near trees, it becoms all at once very aspiring, and the self-same obscure growth elsewhere, is transformed, as if by the enchanter's wand into a slender creeping vine climbing to the tops of the tallest trees—from this circumstance it is also called Poison Vine, and Poison Ivy. This vicious vine, like the vile and crafty, creeps stealthily along the chinks of the noble oak, extending itself athwart those brawny arms, while a poisoned sphere repels the approach of its own dearest lovers! How sad in its grandeur! Alas, may we not recognize in this, the visible emblems of the ills that beset the great and good, by too close proximity of station to those envenomed epiphytes, who cling to merit, but to poison and repel! As we contemplate these external objects, let us commune with our own hearts, and wisely peruse the world's great volume to profit.

The innocent and beautiful *Ampelopsis Quinquefolia* or Five-leaved Creeper, has been at times an object of dread and odium, or perchance, fitful presumption in our childish days, by mistaking this harmless Creeper for the true "Poison Creeper" as the Rhus is often called, probably from some fancied resemblance, or perhaps because they both throw out myriads of little lateral rootlets from their stems into the barks of trees by which they creep along their surfaces; also, the scarlet autumn foliage, common to both, and the casual general appearance. It should be observed that the *Clematis* or Virgin's Bower, Traveler's joy, &c., is also, sometimes mistaken for the poison vine, and although this is acrid and blistering, it is not poisonous—the similar 3-foliate leaf serves to foster the delusion, but it is readily distinguished by the fruit and flower, together with its more delicate vine, opposite leaves and swelled joints. Other varieties of the Rhus, little known abroad, we propose to notice particularly in a future article; the principal object now is, to assist those whom it may concern, to recognize the shrub, and thus avoid needless exposure; also, to suggest a word in regard to treatment. The itching pimples, burning and swelling are too well known—avoid scratching, use sugar of lead in water as a wash—cotton bats one side dipped in elder-blossom tea, or in fresh blood—a dram of iodine in an ounce of alcohol applied with a feather,—the speediest remedy known is half a dram of corrosive sublimate to half a pint of water for a wash.

A. Kellogg, M. D.

His is a happy memory which forgets nothing so soon as injuries.

Humility is the foundation of all virtue.

SACRAMENTO SALMON FISHERIES.

The fishing interest in the Sacramento at this point is increasing and expanding with astonishing rapidity from year to year, and from month to month. The water of the river must be alive with salmon, or such numbers caught daily would sensibly reduce their numbers. But experienced fishermen inform us while the run lasts, so countless is the number, that no matter how many are employed in the business, or how many are taken daily, no dimunition can be perceived. Even the "tules" between this and the Coast Range are reported to be filled with salmon. The run this year is said to be greater than ever before known, at this season. The extraordinary run of the present time is only expected to continue for something like three weeks. They seem to run in immense schools, with some weeks intervening between the appearance of each school, during which the numbers taken are light, as compared with the quantity taken during a time like the present. No account is kept of the number engaged in fishing, or of the amount caught, and all statements relative thereto are made from estimates obtained from those who have experience in the business, and probably approximate correctness.

These estimates give the number of men employed now taking fish in the Sacramento at about 600—the number of fish taken daily, on an average, at 2,000—their average weight 17 lbs., making 34,000 lbs per day. Two cents per lb., which is probably more than the present average price by the quantity, would give a daily income to those employed of $680, not very high pay. Either the number of men engaged in the business, we imagine, must be over-estimated, or the number of fish caught under-estimated. It requires but two men to man a boat, which would give 300 boats for 600 men: 2,000 fish a day would give to each man a fraction over three as his share. We presume few are fishing who do not catch a good many more than that number. We saw a boat load, the product of the previous night, consisting of 66 salmon, weighed yesterday morning. They averaged a fraction over 17 lbs., and gave 33 as the number caught by each man, instead of three, as estimated above. Say the 600 fishermen man, on an average, 200 boats a night; the average number caught by each boat put at 20, and the sum total would be 4,000 fish, instead of 2,000, as estimated. Our impression is that the latter comes nearer the mark than the former, as a good many of the fishermen send their fish directly to San Francisco; others take them to different points for salting. Large numbers are salted down daily, several firms and individuals being extensively engaged in this branch of the trade. The fish are put down in hogsheads, which average, when filled, about 800 lbs. From 1,000 to 3,000 lbs. are put down daily by those engaged in salting. An acquaintance has filled 65 hhds. this season. The most of those engaged in salting, live on the Washington side of the river, and salt their fish there. Including those engaged in salting, catching and selling, probably the fish business furnishes employment for 1,000 men.

The salmon fish is found in no other waters in such vast multitudes as are met in the rivers emptying into the Pacific. On the Atlantic side the leading fish feature is the run of shad in the spring; on the Pacific side, salmon ascend our river at all seasons, in numbers beyond all computation. In California and Oregon, our rivers are alive with them; the number taken by fishermen, are but a drop from the bucket. Above this, on the Coast side, tribes of Indians use no other food. As a table luxury, they are esteemed by most persons the finest fish caught. Unlike many fish, they contain but few bones, and the orange-colored meat can be served in slices to suit customers, It is emphatically the meat for the million; it costs so little—not a quarter that of other meats—that rich and poor can feast upon salmon as often in the day as they choose to indulge in the luxury. In the course of a few years, salmon fishing will extend itself to all the prominent rivers in the State. Catching and curing salmon will then have become a systematized business; the fish consumption will then have extended itself generally over the State, and more than likely become, in the meantime, an important of export.—*Sacramento Union.*

Separating Certain Metals.—Alex. Parkes, of England, has patented a process for the separation of gold from compounds of lead containing that metal. The gold or auriferous earth is first smelted with lead and the usual fluxes, and the compound resulting from this process to secure the necessary degree of operation is melted with the addition of one per cent., or 22 lbs. 4 oz. of zinc to every ton thereof containing 10 oz. of gold. This proportion will be increased with that of the gold present. The zinc is added when the compound is in a melted state, and at about the melting temperature of zinc; and after stirring, so as to insure the gold being taken up, the mixture is allowed to cool, the zinc and gold in combination are removed, and the gold separates by removing the zinc by means of acid, or by distillation with carbon. The next process is applicable to the separation of gold and silver from mixtures containing the same, and consists in employing for that purpose a metal or compound fusible at a lower temperature than the compound operated on. The process is somewhat similarto that of amalgamation, where mercury is employed, only that, as the patentee uses metals not naturally fluid, he is compelled to apply heat during the fluidity. The metallic compounds treated are reduced to a fine powder, and mixed with from ten to thirty per cent. of lead or zinc, and five per cent. of chloride of ammonium or chloride of zinc, or one per cent. of carbon, (which may be used without the salts named.) They are then placed in an iron barrel or other convenient vessel heated by a furnace, and set in motion for from five to ten hours, at the expiration of which time the amalgamation of the precious metals will have been effected. Then, by washing or other means, the amalgamated mass is separated from the earthy particles, and treated by cupellation or other means, in order to obtain the gold or silver in a metallic form.

THE ROTHSCHILD FAMILY.

One of the prominent incidents of the present age is the money power of the great Banking House of the Rothschilds. A history of the successful operations which have placed a German Jew, his sons and grandsons at the head of the moneyed interests of the world, would embrace the history of Europe for nearly half a century. The founder of the house was Meyer Anselm Rothschild, born in 1740, a man of fair character and easy circumstances. He took his start in the first campaign of the French Revolution. An accident during the campaign of Napoleon, (1806,) gave him the use, for twenty-two years, of five million of dollars, without interest. This, with the aid of his five sons, whom he located in various capitals of Europe, he made many other millions of. No operation in which he or his sons have ever embarked, has miscarried. He died in 1812. Their energy and foresight are remarkable. The Rothschild in London is said to have known the result of the battle of Waterloo eight hours before the British Government, and out of this knowledge he made a million of dollars in one forenoon. In more than one crisis they have had the power to preserve the peace of Europe. Four of the five brothers are still living. The magnitude of their operations enables them to regulate the course of exchange throughout the world. The third generation have been received into copartnership, greatly increasing the number of partners. The cousins intermarry, and their immense wealth will for a long time remain in few hands.

Interesting Facts.—Man has the power of imitating almost every motion but that of flight. To effect these he has, in his maturity and health, 60 bones in his head, 60 in his thighs and legs, 62 in his arms and hands, and 67 in his trunk. He has also 434 muscles. His heart makes 64 pulsations in a minute, and therefore 3,840 in an hour, 92,160 in a day. There are also three complete circulations of his blood in the short space of an hour. In respect to the comparative speed of animated beings and of impelled bodies, it may be remarked that size and construction seem to have little influence, nor has comparative strength, though one body giving any quantity of motion to another is said to lose so much of its own. The sloth is by no means a small animal, and yet it can travel only 50 paces in a day; a worm crawls only five inches in 50 seconds; but a lady bird can fly 20,000,000 times its own length in less than an hour. An elk can run a mile and a half in seven minutes; an antelope a mile in a minute, the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that. An eagle can fly ten leagues in an hour; and a Canary falcon can reach 250 leagues in the short space of 16 hours. A violent wind travels 60 miles in an hour; sound, 1,1642 English feet in a second.

The Fruits of a Half Century.—Fifty years ago steamboats were unknown—now there are 3,000 afloat on American waters alone. In 1800, there was not a single railroad in the world—now there are 10,000 miles in the United States, and about 22,000 in America and England. Half a century ago it took some weeks to convey news from Washington to New Orleans—now not as many seconds as it then did weeks. Fifty years ago the most rapid printing press was worked by hand-power—now steam prints 20,000 papers an hour on a single press. Now is a great fellow, but will be much bigger half a century hence.

LAW AND MERCANTILE STATIONERY

Received per clipper ships Tingqua and Golden Gate, a complete assortment of Blank Books, consisting of
LEDGERS, Journal; Cash; Day; Invoice; Letter and Records, full and half-bound.
PAPER—of the celebrated Moinier and Kent mills, England; blue and cream wove and laid;
Brief; Cap; Letter; Bill; Note and blotting.
SLATES—Log book and school Slates.
INKS—Arnold's English;
Maynard & Noyes and David & Black's American;
Writing and Copying Inks of all sizes;
Also, Gout's extra superfine Carmine Inks.
MEMORANDUM BOOKS—Tuck; metalic; quarto, bar and pass books.
TWINE—Heavy flax; zebra colored white and brown.
STATIONERY—Letter clips; Desk weights; Inkstands;
Wafer and sand boxes; Steel and gold pens;
Pen holders; paper folders;
Bill and letter files; date calendars
Cash and deed boxes;
Faber's round, gilt and octagon lead pencils;
Letter stamps; dice boxes; backgammon boards;
Chessmen; chequermen; dominoes;
Sealing wax; wafers; black writing sand;
English and American playing cards;
Glazed papers; bill head boxes;
Official envelopes, of all sizes and qualities;
Quills; tissue paper; Bristol board;
Drawing paper; tracing paper; fancy inkstands;
Buff patent blotting paper, &c. &c.
For sale by COOKE, KENNY & CO.
Book and Stationers' Hall,
m25 tf Montgomery st., corner of Merchant.

Business Cards.

H. AUSTIN. L. M. DORWIN.
DRS. AUSTIN & DORWIN,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS.
Office—172 Washington Street, (over Atwill's Music Store.) San Francisco. ap15tf

DR. A. O. BRADLEY,
PHYSICIAN ANN SURGEON,
(LATE OF NEW ORLEANS.)
Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets, up stairs ap15tf

PACIFIC IRON FOUNDRY,
HINCKLEY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MILL. STEAM ENGINE AND QUARTZ PULVERIZING MACHINERY,
and Iron Castings of every description,
First Street, between Mission and Howard, San Francisco. ja 1 tf

J. D. HUNT & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND MINING IMPLEMENTS,
Corner of Clay, and Battery Streets,
ap9tf San Francisco.

BOARDMAN, BACON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE,
No. 79 California Street, corner of Battery,
aug20tf San Francisco, Cal.

R. COLE, C. G. FINNEY.
COLE & FINNEY,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
j14 Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets, San Francisco. tf

DR. G. G. HAYDEN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
dec10 Over the new Post Office, San Francisco. tf

BENJAMIN B. COIT, M. D.
OFFICE,
Washington Street, third door above Dupont, San Francisco.
Feb. 13. a20

FLINT, PEABODY & CO.
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Broadway and Front Sts., head of Broadway Wharf,
aug20tf San Francisco, California.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Corner of California and Front Streets,
aug20 San Francisco.

JAMES WILSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Late of the Commission to ascertain and settle private Land Claims in California, will give strict attention to all professional business entrusted to his care.
Office on the second floor of Argenti's Banking House, Montgomery street.
San Francisco, Jan. 14, 1852.

GEORGE B. TINGLEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR,
Wells's Building, corner Clay and Montgomery Streets,
dec3 San Francisco. 2m

E. J. C. KEWEN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
South West corner of Merchant and Montgomery Streets,
dec3 San Francisco, California. 3m

RICHARD COLE,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in Green Street, 3d door East of Stockton Street. San Francisco.
March 12 1853 tf

STORY, REDINGTON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
Stone Building, Sansome, cor. Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Agents for Osgood's India Cholagogue, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Grafenburg Co's Medicines, Corbett's Shaker's Sarsparilla, Dr. Hunt's Life Elixir and Hyatt's Balsam.
aug20tf

GEORGE GRAVES,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, &c., &c.
145 Washington Street, San Francisco. f4tf

GEORGE J. BROOKS,
PAPER WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN PAPER of all kinds. Printing paper of all sizes consistantly on hand; also black and fancy Ink.
California Street, between Battery and Sansome.

WEBB & CO,
STATIONERY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Clay Street, between Sansome and Battery Streets,
j7 San Francisco.

JAS B. ROBERTS. W. C. MCNISH.
JAS. B. ROBERTS & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
No. 111 Battery street, next door to corner of Merchant street,
dc3 in Crosby & Dibble's Brick Building. tf

MRS. J. C. BRESLAW,
IMPORTER OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MILLINERY,
DRESS FASHIONS ETC. (No. 150 Sacramento st.,)
j21 San Francisco. 3m

JAMES STUART,
SHIP CHANDLER,
GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER.
CENTRAL WHARF, CORNER OF BATTERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Chains, Anchors, Lines, Twines, Nails, Spikes, Oars, Blocks, Cordage, Canvass, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Mess Beef, Mess Pork, Pilot Bread, Navy Bread.
a8 tf

PACIFIC TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
83 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Sansome and Battery Streets, San Francisco.
Board and Lodging by the day or week. Private Rooms—Clean Beds—The Best of Fare. Terms moderate.
E. HYDE, & CO., PROPRIETORS.
Dr. N. Thurston's Office, up Stairs.

MONTGOMERY BATHING ROOMS.
No. 161 Montgomery Street.
Next door South of Burgoyne & Co's Banking House.
WARM, Cold, Shower, Medicated, and double Baths, at all hours. Shaving, Hair Cutting, Curling, Shampooing, and Hair Dressing executed in the most fashionable style.
Punctual attention paid to Ladies' Hair Dressing, Curling, Shampooing, &c.
JOS. S. LEAVITT, DAVID A. EDWARDS, } Proprietors.
dec 3 3m

PIONEER HARNESS REPOSITORY!
JOHN WILSON & SONS, having removed their stock of harness and saddlery to their new brick store on Sansome street, between Long Wharf and Sacramento street, invite the attention of those interested to their large assortment of
Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Leather, Whips, Spurs, Bitts, &c,
Fire caps constantly on hand.
As we are receiving by every clipper from New York, we can assure our customers of the continuation of a complete assortment. d10 tf

A. G. RANDALL,
REAL ESTATE BROKER.
BUSINESS LOTS—Lots suitable for family residence, dwelling houses, farms, &c., for sale or for lease.
Agent for leasing, collecting rents, and the general management of city property.
Money to loan on real estate security, in sums from $1000 upwards.
Notary Public and Conveyancer, Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Power of Attorney, &c., drawn at short notice. Acknowledgments and Affidavits taken. Notes and Bills protested, and all other Notarial business promptly attended to.
For the transaction of the above mentioned business, A. G. R. esteems himself particularly well qualified, having been engaged in it, in this city the most of the time since the early part of the year 1849.
Business transacted in, and translation made to or from the French, Spanish and German languages.
Office No. 154, Montgomery street near Merchant street.
j28 3m

1853.
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE
Corner Clay and Kearny Streets,
KEYES & CO. . . . . . PROPRIETORS.
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING! FASHIONABLE CLOTHING!
Over $30,00 worth
Clothing just received per Flying Dutchman, Flying Fish, and across the Isthmus, all selected for taste and well dressed trade.
Large sale of
CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS & BOYS' CLOTHING,
Over $50,000 worth
ELEGANT CLOTHING on hand, which makes our stock the best to select from in this country, our garments are without exception, got up in the most RECHERCHE STYLE, and among them is the new style of garment just suitable for this climate.
THE TALMA OPERA CLOAK!
SURTOUT OVERCOATS!
BLACK AND BLUE SACK AND DRESS COATS!
SPLENDID VESTS!
SPLENDID PANTS,
BUSINESS SUITS!
BLUE CLOTHING GARMENTS, for Steamer wear.
Also,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, CANES, OPERA GLASSES,
And a full assortment of FURNISHING GOODS,
COATS—Just received per Flying Fish, the latest style.
BOOTS AND SHOES—A large assortment of finest Calf and Patent Leather.
MILITARY MEN will find the latest Book of Army and Navy regulations for dress, arms, and equipments, &c., at our store.
CUSTOM WORK of all kinds made to order in the most fashionable style; Army and Navy uniforms made to order either here or at New York, and returnable in ten weeks.
Every Mail Steamer will continue to bring our house fresh goods. Our partner, Mr. S. S. Keyes, resides in New York, and puts up all garments for our house.
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets,
(Opposite the Plaza.)
tf 112m KEYES & CO., Proprietor

Banking Houses.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
W. F. & CO., in connection with their Express Business, will also transact a general
BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS.
GENERAL AND SPECIAL DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
COLLECTIONS AND REMITTANCES
Made in all parts of California, Oregon, the Atlantic States and Europe, with promptness and despatch.
Gold Dust, Gold and Silver Coin, and Bullion,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MONEY ADVANCED ON GOLD DUST DEPOSITED FOR TRANSMISSION OR COINAGE.
SIGHT AND TIME EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA,
for sale at Current Rates.
SIGHT DRAFTS
also drawn payable at the following places, viz:

ALBANY N. Y.	CLEVELAND, Ohio.	KALAMAZOO, Mich.
TROY, "	ASHTABULA, "	NILES, "
UTICA, "	PAINESVILLE, "	SOUTH BEND, Ind.
SYRACUSE, "	SANDUSKY, "	MICHIGAN CITY "
OSWEGO, "	TOLEDO, "	CHICAGO, Illinois.
AUBURN, "	TIFFIN, "	GALENA, "
GENEVA, "	XENIA, "	LASALLE, "
CANANDAIGUA "	MANSFIELD, "	PEORIA, "
ROCHESTER, "	MT. VERNON, "	ALTON, "
LOCKPORT, "	NEWARK, "	SPRINGFIELD, "
BUFFALO, "	ZANESVILLE, "	MILWAUKEE, Wis.
BINGHAMTON "	COLUMBUS, "	SHEBOYGAN, "
OWEGO, "	DAYTON, "	RACINE "
ELMIRA, "	SPRINGFIELD, "	KENOSHA, "
CORNING, "	HAMILTON, "	ST. LOUIS, Missouri.
DUNKIRK, "	CINCINNATI, "	LOUISVILLE, Ky.
SILVER CREEK, "	DETROIT, Michigan.	MONTREAL, C. E.
WESTFIELD, "	JACKSON, "	QUEBEC, "
POTTSVILLE, Penn.	ANN ARBOR, "	HAMILTON, C. W.
READING, "	BATTLE CREEK "	TORONTO, "
ERIE, "	MONROE, "	STONINGTON, Ct.
PROVIDENCE, R.I.	ADRIAN, "	

Drafts payable at any of the above named places can be procured at our Offices in Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Grass Valley, Placerville, Coloma, Georgetown, Auburn, Ophir and Yankee Jim's, California, and Portland, Oregon.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 114 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
April 8, 1853. tf

CAROTHERS, ANDERSON & CO.
BANKERS,
118 Montgomery street.
Exchange at Current Rates on
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Cleveland.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates.
ap15 tf

PAGE, BACON & CO.
BANKERS,........Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
DRAW at sight or on time, in sums to suit, on—
F. Huth & Co....................London.
American Exchange Bank..........New York.
Atlantic Bank...................Boston.
Philadelphia Bank...............Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.................Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank............New Orleans.
Page & Bacon....................St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co..................Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co..............Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co...................Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates.
May 25, 1852. aug 20 tf

F. ARGENTI & CO.,
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY STREET, BETWEEN Clay and Commercial. Refer to and draw on
Brown, Brothers & Co....................New York.
Brown, Shipley & Co.....................Liverpool.
Overend, Gurney & Co....................London.
F. Hutch & Co...........................do.
Hottinguer & Co.........................Paris.
Samuel Nicholson & Co...................New Orleans.
Browns & Bowen..........................Philadelphia.
James Adger & Co........................Charleston.
Morrill & Dickey........................Mobile.
T. B. Curtiss, Esq......................Boston.
Geo. B. Cumming, Esq....................Savannah.
Alex. Brown & Sons......................Baltimore.
Good clean Gold Dust bought at the highest price, or forwarded, covered by insurance, to the Atlantic States or England.
Gold Insured from here to New York at the lowest rates, under the best Policies. aug20tf

ADAMS & CO.
BANKERS,........Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON ANY OF OUR HOUSES IN—
New York, Philadelphia, Washington, New Orleans, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and London.
Also, payable at the following Banks:
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank..............Albany.
Utica City Bank..........................Utica.
Bank of Syracuse.........................Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn...........................Auburn.
Bank of Attica...........................Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank......................Rochester.
George Smith & Co........................Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co..Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank......................Detroit
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio....Cleveland.
Clinton Bank.............................Columbus.
Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposit, and General Deposits received from Merchants, Mechanics, and others.
August 20, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

SAVINGS BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED UPON THE PLAN OF THE Savings Bank in the States and Europe, and 6 per cent, interest allowed therefor.
Three days sight Bills of Exchange against bona fide shipments of Gold Dust for sale on
New York AND Boston.
Our drafts on Boston are cashed at all the New England banks and New York bills are usually worth a premium in all the Western and Southern States.
We loan no Money.
Our investments are exclusively confined to dealing in gold dust; so that the depositors can always rely upon being paid principal and interest on demand.
$30,000 worth of gold dust wanted daily at the highest price.
Money and Gold Dust received on special deposit; also general deposits for merchants and other business men.
Office hours from sunrise to sunset, and Saturday Evenings till 9 o'clock, for the accommodation of mechanics, laborers, etc.
Banking House corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
ROBINSON & CO.,
July 16 tf Managers and Proprietors.

WINN'S
BRANCH CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON,
Corner of Montgomery and Washington Streets,
Will be opened on
SUNDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22d,
And the following list of articles will be furnished at the table or to families at the counter:
ICE CREAMS,
WATER ICES,
ROMAN PUNCH,
LEMONADE,
SODA WATER,
CHARLOTTE DE RUSSE,
CALF'S FOOT JELLY,
CUSTARDS,
COFFEE AND CREAM,
CHOCOLATE,
TEA,
PRESERVES, of every description,
TARTS,
BLANC MANGE,
OYSTER STEWS,
HOT BREAKFAST, or TEA BISCUIT.

Family Bread,	Drop Cakes,
Boston Crackers,	Ginger Nuts,
Soda do.	Currant Buns,
Butter do.	Ginger Snaps,
Cup Cakes,	Jumbles,
Ginger Cakes,	Doughnuts,
Plum do.	Mince Pies,
Plain do.	Lemon Pies,
Pound do.	Cranberry Pies,
Fruit do.	Apple do.
Sponge do.	Plum do.
Lemon do.	Peach do.
Buns,	Cherry do.
Molasses Cakes,	Gooseberry do.
Cream do.	Squash do.
Almond do.	Pumpkin do.
Currant do.	Mutton do.
Citron do.	Buckwheat Cakes, with Winn's Golden Syrup.
Brides' do.	Griddle Cakes, with Winn's Golden Syrup.
Jelly do.	
Washington Cakes,	
Bath Bunns,	

Confectionery.
PEPPERMINT CANDIES,
CINNAMON do.
WINTERGREEN do.
ROSE do.
HOARHOUND do.
BONESET, do.
SASSAFRAS do.
CLOVE do.
LEMON do.
PEPPERMINT DROPS,
ROSE do.
CINNAMON do.
WINTERGREEN DROPS,
CLOVE do.
SASSAFRAS do.
LEMON do.
ALMOND CANDY,
BURNT ALMONDS,
ROSE do.
CREAM do.
SUGAR do. white,
SUGAR do. white,
VANILLA CREAM,
LEMON do.
ROSE do.
LEMON FLAT,
BRAIDED CANDY,
PEPPERMINT CANDY,
FANCY HEARTS,
SUGAR PLUMS, large,
do do medium,
do do small,
CINNAMON STRINGS,
do BUDS,
CLOVES,
CARAWAY,
do Scotch do.
SUGAR PLUMS, smooth,
PEPPERMINT LOZENGES,
WINTERGREEN do.
GINGER do.
CINNAMON do.
CAYENNE do.
SASSAFRAS do.
CURRANT JELLY do.
The above for sale at wholesale or retail and sent to any part of the city. Also, packed and forwarded to any part of the country.
Balls, Parties, and Public Dinners, supplied at the shortest notice.
P. S. The FOUNTAIN HEAD will be enlarged and improved and will continue in active operation as heretofore, and if anything nearer perfection can be attained, the proprietor pledges himself it shall be done.
j28 3m M. L. WINN.

CAYEL'S LIVERY STABLES,
Corner Kearny and Bush Streets.
CARRIAGES AND HORSES kept constantly in readiness for hire. Gentlemen desirous of keeping Horses on livery, are assured that they will receive every care and attention. Families and Parties accommodated with Carriages at all times, on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest possible notice.
Saddle Horses and Buggies supplied upon all occasions.
dec 21 3m

Daguerrean Artists.

PACIFIC
PIONEER DAGUERREAN GALLERY.
THE undersigned, late of Sacramento, respectfully informs the public, that he has re-commenced business in this city, and that he has associated with him, Mr. S. SELLECK, practical operator, lately
FROM BRADY'S GALLERY, NEW-YORK.
Messrs. J. & S. would desire to call the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco and vicinity, to their new and elegant suit of rooms, at the corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, opposite Wells' Building, up stairs.
Pictures taken in every variety of style in the art, at prices to suit the times.
Mr. Selleck's reputation as an artist for the past six years in the employ of Mr. Brady, of New York, and more recently in the employ of Mr. Johnson of Sacramento, is too well known to require further commendation.
The attention of the trade is called to the superior quality of all articles of stock, apparatus, &c., which are kept constantly on hand, in great variety, at the lowest prices. Instruction given in the art.
dec 17 3m G. H. JOHNSON.

PREMIUM DAGUERREAN GALLERY.
R. H. VANCE, ARTIST, GRANT'S BUILDING, Corner of Kearny and Commercial streets, would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of San Francisco and vicinity, to his Daguerrean Gallery, where may be seen some of the most splendid and life-like productions of Daguerrean Art that this, or any other nation can boast of—where Nature is so closely and beautifully copied as to be like Nature's self.
Mr. Vance has the most convenient and best arranged establishment of the kind in California, having spared neither expense or labor in fitting up his rooms, both for comfort and utility; and his arrangement for light is superior to any in the city.
Mr. Vance having operated with so much success for the past eight years, in some of the principal cities of North and South America, and having received from New York
ENTIRELY NEW AND IMPROVED APPARATUS,
He feels confident of executing Likenesses not to be surpassed by any artist in the world. He chemicalizes and prepares his plates different from any other artist in California, which enables him to give that beautiful, clear and perfect tone to the whole picture so essential to a finished likeness, and wherein so many of the profession have failed.
Likenesses taken in every style: in lockets, rings, pins, and all kinds of cases.
COPIES OF PAINTINGS
And Daguerreotypes at the shortest notice. Likewise, likenesses of sick persons at their residence, if requested.
Particular attention will be paid to taking views of buildings, machinery, &c.; having an entirely new and improved apparatus, expressly for taking views, he feels confident of executing them superior to any ever taken before in this city.
Rooms open from 7 A. M., until 5 P. M.
Amongst the gallery specimens may be seen the original Daguerreotype pictures of KOSSUTH, LOLA MONTES, JENNY LIND, CATHARINE HAYES, FATHER MATHEW, COMMODORE BARRY, and views of the Plaza of Marysville, at the late inundation.
Also, mining views taken of Park's, Barton's, Reese's and Landers' Bars, on the Yuba river.
Here, Art, triumphant, our attention claims,
Here, life seems speaking from a hundred frames,
Men, women, children, throng the pictured walls,
Each face, each form, its living type recalls.
Features, complexion, attitude, attire,
Beauty's soft smile, and manhood's glance of fire,
Truly reflected from the burnished plate,
Astonish life with its own duplicate.
Think not these portraits, by the sunlight made,
Shades though they are, will like a shadow fade:
No! when the lips of flesh in dust shall lie,
And death's grey film o'erspreads the beaming eye,
Then, VANCE'S pictures, mocking at decay,
Will still be fresh and vivid as to-day. j14 3m

FORD'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY.
Don't you remember "The Old Folks at Home,"
And the young ones—the wives and the fair ones so dear?
Grey hairs, rosy cheeks, deep sighs and the tear,
Unbidden that fell when you left far to roam?
Each kind word that they spoke, and each uplifted prayer,
Revoked for thy safety and final success,
Reprinted kisses! the hands gentle press!
Each long loving look! the last words of the fair!
Oh! yes, you remember; then do not forget
To procure a memento, to please young and old,
You know they expect it from the land of gold,
Per express or by post, neither seldom do fail,
Express is the surest, but cheaper by mail.

Mementoes are numerous, from which to select,
Intrinsic their value, may dazzle the eye,
Nor do they lack richness, may've been drawn as a prize
In a raffle or lottery, and not a defect,
All different opinions, we give them a place,
Tho' in our opinion, and we think we are right,
Undoubtedly best is a DAGUERREOTYPE:
Remember, FORD'S Gallery 's by odds the best place,
Ever there, ever ready, he invites you, come and see,
South side of Clay street, 202 and 3.
N. B. Don't forget the place, 202 and 203 Clay street. Entrance first door below the new Post Office. d7 3m

NOTICE.
THE UNION LINE OF STEAMERS, running between San Francisco and Sacramento City, touching at Benicia, and carring the U. S. Mails, and Gregory's and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.
This line consists of the favorate, new and splendid fast running A1 low pressure boiler and engine, clipper steamers,
WILSON G. HUNT,..........Capt. E. A. Pool.
CONFIDENCE,..........Capt. Chas. Van Pelt.
which are now making daily trips as above, Sundays excepted, between San Francisco and Sacramento, leaving Pacific Wharf at 4 o'clock, P. M. connecting at Sacramento with the steamers for Marysville and Colusi, and leaving Sacramento for San Francisco at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Passengers and Freight at the lowest regular rates. For either, or other information, apply to the captain or purser on board, or at the office of the line, corner of Pacific and Front streets.
CHENERY & HAZELTINE.
And at Sacramento to D. P. VAIL.
dec 10 tf

TODD'S EXPRESS.—C. A. TODD, Proprietor, successors to Reynolds, Todd & Co.
On and after this date, C. A. TODD will run a Daily Express to Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Mariposa, Agua Frio, Quartzburg Double Springs, Moquelumne Hill, and all parts of the Southern Mines.
Gold Dust, Specie, valuable Packages, &c., &c., received and forwarded. Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all business pertaining to an Express, promptly attended to.
A Stage will leave the office on the Levee at Stockton, daily, for each of the above-named places.
C. A. Todd having purchased the business, together with the good will of the late firm of Reynolds, Todd & Co., would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon the old firm, and trusts by strict attention to his business to merit the same.
Office in San Francisco, with Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 114 Montgomery street. C. A. TODD.
San Francisco, April 22, 1852. sept10

ADAMS & CO.'S SHASTA EXPRESS.—Leaving San Francisco daily for Shasta, via Sacramento City, Marysville, and Tehama. Gold Dust, letters, and valuable packages forwarded, and collections made.
We also send an Express from Shasta to Yreka, Weaverville, Scott River, Rogue River, French Gulch, Clear Creek and One Horse Town, by Cram Rogers & Co.
Checks on San Francisco sold at Shasta at par. aug20

FEATHER RIVER EXPRESS.
B. F. CHEESMAN, will run a semi-weekly Express and Passenger Train, from Rich Bar, North Fork Feather River, via Bidwell's Bar, to Marysville, connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co. at Marysville.
Also, a weekly Express to the following places; Wyandot, and Frenchman's Ranch.
OFFICES.—Marysville, Sacramento, and San Francisco, Wells, Fargo & Co. Bidwell's Bar, Newcomb & Mason. Rich Bar, JONES & CO. j5

BURT & CO'S EXPRESS.
For DRY TOWN, SUTTER'S CREEK, JACKSON and VOLCANO. Attends to all kinds of Express Business with fidelity and despatch.
They will receive subscriptions for "THE PACIFIC," and deliver it. San Francisco Office a Wells Fargo & Co's EXPRESS.
August 20, 1852.

EVERTS, SNELL & CO.'S EXPRESS,
TO ALL PARTS OF FEATHER RIVER AND ITS Tributaries—connecting at Marysville with
ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,
To all parts of California, and the Atlantic States and Europe.
We send an Express TRI-WEEKLY to Charley's Ranch, Rubie's Ranch, Bidwell's Bar, Forbestown. WEEKLY to Bagdad, Ophir, Long's Bar, White Rock, Spring Valley, Oregon Gulch, West Branch, Butte Creek, Natchez, Hansonville, Evansville, Stringtown, Brother Jonathan, Barker's Ranch, Strawberry Valley, Missouri Ranch, Lexington House, Spanish Flat, Slate Creek, Sears' Diggings, Port Wine do., Gibsonville, Upper and Lower Crossing, Canyon Creek, Grass Valley, Onion Valley, Poor-man's Creek, Hopkins Creek, Nelson's Creek, Rich Bar, Middle Fork, Rocky Bar, Taylorville, city of '79, Eureka, Jameison's Creek.
the strictest attention paid to Shipments of Dust, Collection of Notes, Bills and Drafts, and all other matters entrusted to our care.
Connecting with Adams & Co.'s well-known and enterprising EXPRESS, we are enabled to insure the forwarding of Treasure Letters and Parcels with safety and promptness. Principal Office at Marysville.
nov12 EVERTS, SNELL & CO.

HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS.
RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO Placerville, Coon Hollow, Weaverville, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Ringgold, Kingsville, Nashville, Quartzville, White Rock, Aurum City.
CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe.
Gold Dust, Specie, Valuable Packages, &c. &c., received and forwarded.
Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all Express business promptly attended to with despatch.
Office in San Francisco, at Wells, Fargo & Co's, No. 114 Montgomery Street. HUNTER & CO.

BECKER'S & CO'S
Marysville and French Corral Express and Stage Line.
Will leave the office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, Marysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock, passing through and near the following places, viz:
Long Bar, Parks' Bar, Ousley's Bar, Barton's Bar, Rose's Bar, Gatesville, Lander's Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Industry Bar, Union Bar, Boston Bar, Bridgeport, and to French Corral.
Returning—will leave the office of Becker & Co's Express, French Corral, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 6 o'clock, arriving at Marysville in time for the 4 o'clock boats for Sacramento.
Treasure, Packages, Parcels, &c., forwarded from any of the above points to Marysville, and thence by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express to Sacramento, San Francisco and the Atlantic States.
nov 19

G. S. WELLS, SONORA.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AND STANDARD WORKS Historical, Poetic, Literary, Scientific, and Religious.
German, French, Italian, and Spanish Works,
Magazines—Harpers' International, &c.
Foreign, Atlantic, and California Newspapers.
Blank Books.
Best superfine Letter Paper.
Cap, Bill, and Note Paper.
Ink and Envelopes,
Gold Pens, Pencils, &c.
Offered wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms, Washington street, near Main.
G. S. WELLS, Agent for the Pacific, Sonora Herald, &c.
my21tf

NEW AND SPLENDID
FURNITURE WARE ROOM
JUST opened by BRYANT & KING, on the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, in the new brick block just finished. The subscribers have received ex Buena Vista, a large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE, consisting in part, of rich Parlor sets of mahogany, rosewood and walnut; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, and Chairs of all kinds. Also, Sofas and Centre Tables; a new patented self-rocking Cradle; Mattresses, Pillows; Feathers, Blankets, &c. &c. j31-6m

CHINESE AND ENGLISH VOCABULARY.
A FEW Copies of a CHINESE and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, by S. Wells Williams, LL.D., for sale. The above work is well calculated for those who wish to gain a knowledge of the Chinese Language. Enquire at the office of this paper, or of
RICHARD COLE,
Green st., near Stockton.